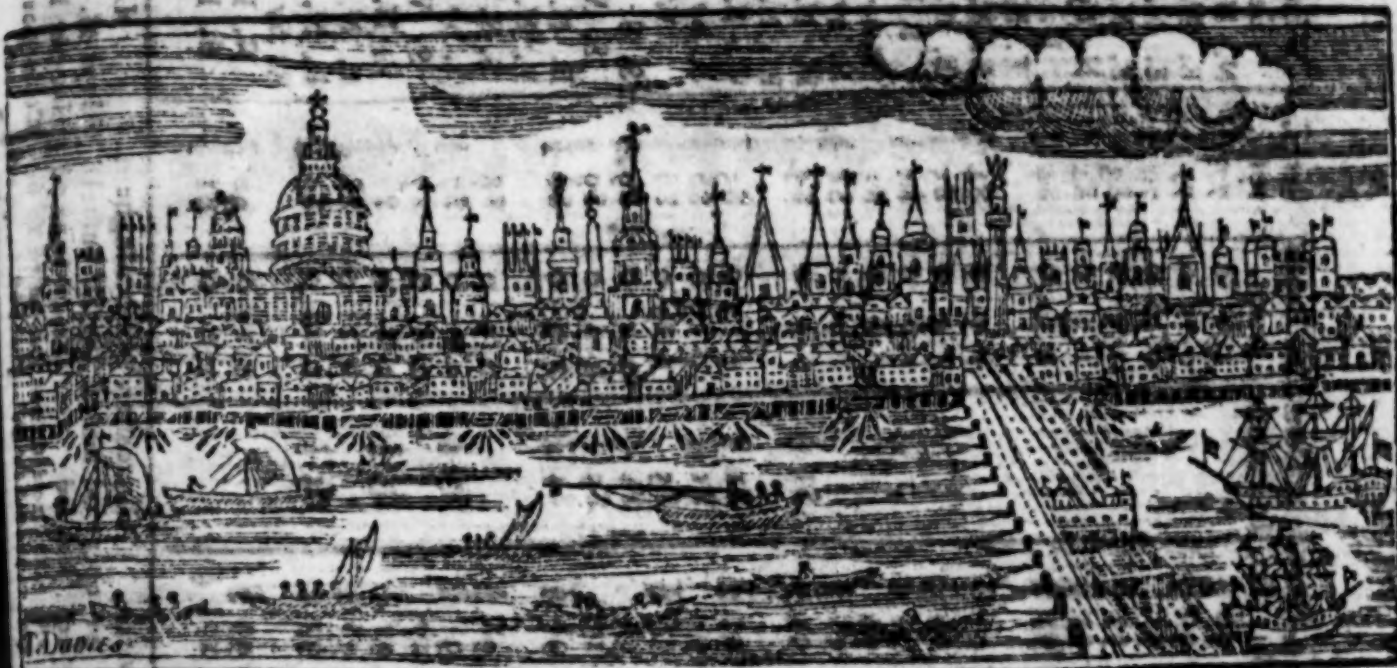


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1761.

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LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster-Row; of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, or any single Month to compleat Sets; also a GENERAL INDEX to the first 27 Volumes.

PRICES OF STOCKS in APRIL, &c.

Day	Bank India Stock.	South Sea S. Sea An.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	Ann, red. B. Confo. 1726.	3 p. c. B. 1726.	3 p. c. B. 1756.	Bank 3 p. c. B. 1758.	4 p. Cent. 1760.	5 p. Cent. 1760.	In. Bonds prem.	Scrip. 1761.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
30	26 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	80	82	90 1/2	90 1/2	1 1/2	77 1/2	N. N. W.	fine
31	26 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	80	82	90 1/2	90 1/2	1 1/2	77 1/2	N. N. E.	fine
1	27	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	1 1/2	79	N. N. E.	fine
2	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	83	N. N. E.	fine
3	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. by E.	fine
4	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
5	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
6	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
7	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
8	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
9	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
10	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
11	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
12	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
13	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
14	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
15	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
16	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
17	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
18	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
19	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
20	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
21	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
22	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
23	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
24	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
25	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
26	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
27	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine
28	28	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	81 1/2	83 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1 1/2	84	N. N. E.	fine

Mark-Lane Exchange.		Basingstoke.		Reading.		Farnham.		Henley.		Guildford.		Warminster.		Devizes.		Gloucester.		Birmingham.		London.	
Wheat 20s to 24s qu.		71 os load		71. os load		81 05s load		71. 09s load		10l. 15s load		34s to 48 qr		30s to 41 qu		4s od bushel		3s 8d bushel		Hops 21. to 41 cwt	
Barley 12s to 13s		16s to 18 od		13s. to 21 qr		27s to 30 qr		16s to 21 qr		18s to 22 qr		21s to 24		15s to 19		2s od		2s 4d to 2s 7d		Hay per load 54s.	
Oats 10s to 13s		14s to 15 od		14 to 18		18s to 20s		14s to 16 od		15s to 16 od		19s to 24		14s to 18		1s 10d to 2s		1s 3d to 1s 6d		Coals 40s. per chald.	

T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1761.

REMARKS on the Manners of the French
from the Translation of Mr. Rousseau's
Eloisa.

To ELOISA.



Enter with a secret horror on this vast desert, the world; whose confused prospect appears to me only as a frightful scene of solitude and silence. In vain my soul endeavours to shake off the universal restraint it lies under. It was the saying of a celebrated ancient, that he was never less alone than when he was by himself: For my part, I am never alone but when I mix with the crowd, and am neither with you nor with any body else. My heart would speak, but it feels there is none to hear: It is ready to answer, but no one speaks any thing that regards it. I understand not the language of the country, and no body here understands mine. Yet I own that I am greatly caressed, and that all the obliging offices, of friendship and civility, are readily offered to me: This is the very thing of which I complain. The officious zeal of thousands, is ever on the wing to oblige me, but I know not how to entertain immediately, a friendship for men I have never seen before. The honest feelings of humanity, the plain and affecting openness of a frank heart, are expressed in a different manner from those false appearances of politeness, and that external flattery, which the customs of the world require. I am not a little afraid that he, who treats me at first sight as if I was a friend of twenty years standing, at the end of twenty years I should want his assistance, will treat me as a stranger; and when I see men, lost in dissipation, pretend to take so tender a part in the concerns of every one, I readily presume they are interested for no body but themselves.

There is, however, some truth in all
April, 1761.

this profession: the French are naturally good-natured, open, hospitable and generous: But they have a thousand modes of expression, which are not to be too strictly understood. A thousand apparent offers of kindness, which they make only to be refused; they are no more than the snares of politeness laid for rustic simplicity. I never before heard such profusion of promises: *you may depend on my serving you, command my credit, my purse, my house, my equipage.*—But, if all this were sincere, and literally taken, there would not be a people upon earth less attached to property. The community of possessions would be in a manner already established; the rich always making offers, and the poor accepting them, both would naturally soon come upon the level, and not the citizens of Sparta itself, could ever have been more upon an equality, than would be the people of Paris. On the contrary, there is not a place, perhaps, in the world, where the fortunes of men are so unequal, where are displayed at once, the most sumptuous opulence, and the most deplorable poverty. This is surely sufficient to prove the insignificance of that apparent commiseration, which every one here affects to have, for the wants and sufferings of others, and that tenderness of heart, which, in a moment, contracts eternal friendship.

But if, instead of attending to professions, so justly to be suspected, and assurances so liable to deceive, I desire information, and would seek knowledge; here is its most agreeable source. One is immediately charmed with the good sense, which is to be met with in company of the French, not only among the learned, but with men of all ranks, and even among the women: the turn of conversation is always easy and natural, it is neither dull nor frivolous, but learned without pedantry, gay without noise, polite without affectation, gallant without being fulsome, and jocose without immodesty.

deity. Their discourse is neither made up of dissertations nor epigrams; they reason without argumentation, and are witty without punning: They artfully unite reason and vivacity, maxims and rhapsodies; and mix the most pointed satire and refined flattery, with strictness of morals. They talk about every thing, because every one has something to say; they examine nothing to the bottom, for fear of being tedious, but propose matters in a cursory manner, and treat them with rapidity: Every one gives his opinion, and supports it in few words; no one attacks with virulence that of another, nor obstinately defends his own; they discuss the point only for the sake of improvement, and stop before it comes to a dispute: Every one improves, every one amuses himself; and they all part satisfied with each other; even the philosopher himself carrying away something worthy his private meditation. But, after all, what kind of knowledge do you think is to be gained from such agreeable conversation? To form a just judgment of life and manners; to make a right use of society; to know, at least, the people with whom we converse; there is nothing, *Eloisa*, of all this: All they teach, is to plead artfully the cause of falsehood, to confound, by their philosophy, all the principles of virtue; to throw a false colour, by the help of sophistry, on the passions and prejudices of mankind; and to give a certain turn to error, agreeable to the fashionable mode of thinking. It is not necessary to know the characters of men, but their interests, to guess their sentiments on any occasion. When a man talks on any subject, he rather expresses the opinions of his party or his fraternity, than his own, and will change them as often, as he changes his situation and circumstances.

Dress him up, for instance, by turns, in the robe of a judge, a peer, and a divine, and you shall hear him successively stand up, with the same zeal, for the rights of the people, the despotism of the prince, and the authority of the inquisition. There is one kind of reason for the lawyer, another for the officer of the re-

venue, and a third for the soldier. Each of them can demonstrate the other two to be knaves; a conclusion not very difficult to be drawn by all three*. Thus men do not speak their own sentiments, but those they would instill into others, and the zeal which they affect, is only the mask of interest. You may imagine, however, that such persons as are unconnected, and independant, have, at least a personal character, and an opinion of their own. Not at all; they are only different machines, which never think for themselves, but are set a going by springs.

You need only inform yourself of their company, their clubs, their friends, the women they visit, the authors they are acquainted with; and you may immediately tell what will be their opinion of the next book that is published, the next play that is acted, the works of this, or that writer, they know nothing of, or this or that system, of which they have not one idea. As ordinary clocks, also, are wound up to go but four and twenty hours, so are these people under the necessity of going every evening into company, to know what they are to think the next day.

Hence it is, that there is but a small number of both sexes, who think for all the rest, and for whom all the rest talk and act. As every one considers his own particular interest, and none of them that of the publick; and, as the interests of individuals are always opposed, there is amongst them a perpetual clashing of parties and cabals, a continual ebb and flow of prepossessions, and contrary opinions; amidst which the most violent tempers, agitated only by the rest, seldom understand a word of the matter in dispute. Every club has its rules, its opinions, its principles, which are no where else admitted. An honest man at one house is a knave at the next door. The good, the bad, the beautiful, the ugly, truth, and even virtue itself, have all only a limited and local existence. Whoever chuses a general acquaintance, therefore, and goes into different societies, should be more pliable than Alcibiades; he should change his principles with his company, new-model his sentiments in a manner, at every step.

* We ought, perhaps, to overlook this reasoning in a Swift, who sees his own country well governed, without the establishment of either of these professions. How can a state subsist without soldiers for its defence? No, every state must have defenders; but its members ought to be soldiers from principle, and not by profession. The same individuals, among the Greeks and Romans, were frequently magistrates in the city, and officers in the fields, and never were either of those functions better served, than before those strange professions took place, which now separate and dishonour them.

step, and lay down his maxims by the road. He ought at every visit to leave his conscience, if he has one, at the door, and take up with that belonging to the house; as a new servant, on his entrance, puts on his livery, which he leaves behind him when turned out, and if he chuses it, again takes up his own, which serves him till he gets a new suit, with a new place. But what is still more extraordinary, is, that every one here is perpetually contradicting himself, without being concerned at all about it. They have one set of principles for conversation, and another for their action; nor is any body scandalized at their inconsistency, it being generally agreed they should be very different. It is not required of an author, particularly of a moral writer, that he should maintain in conversation what he advances in his works; nor that he should put in practice what he inculcates. His writings, conversation, and conduct, are three things essentially different, which he is not at all obliged to reconcile to each other. In a word, every thing is absurd, and yet nothing offends, because absurdity is the fashion. May, there is attached to this incongruity of principles and manners, a fashionable air, of which they are proud, and which is frequently affected. In fact, although every one zealously preaches up the maxims of his profession, he piques himself on the carriage and manners of another. The attorney, for instance, assumes the martial air of a soldier, and a petty officer of excellence, the supercilious deportment of a lord; the bishop affects the gallantry of a fine gentleman; the courtier the precision of a philosopher; and the statesman the repartee and raillery of a wit. Even the plain mechanick, who knows not how to put on the airs of any other profession, dresses himself up in a suit of black on Sundays, in order to pass for a practitioner in the law. The military gentlemen alone, despising every other profession, preserve, without affectation, the manners of their own, which, to say the truth, are insufferable. Not that M. de Muralt was in the wrong, when he gave the preference to the conversation of the soldier; but, what might be true in his time, is no longer so now. The progress of

literature has since improved conversation in general; and, as the gentlemen of the army despised such improvement in theirs, that which used to be the best, is at length become the worst*.

Hence it is, that the persons we talk to, are not those with whom we converse; their sentiments do not come from the heart; their knowledge is not the acquisition of their own genius; their conversation does not discover their thoughts; and one perceives nothing of them but their figure. Thus, a man in company here, is nearly in the same situation, as if he were spectator of a moving picture, where he himself is the only figure capable of self-motion.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

The following Declaration, in the Name, and on the Part of her Majesty the Empress Apostolick Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, was made and signed at Paris, the 26th of March 1761, by her Minister at that court, the Count of Starhemberg, and was delivered at London, the 31st of March, by Prince Galitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the Empress of all the Russias.

Declaration of her Majesty the Empress Apostolick Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

THE dispositions for peace, very agreeable to the sentiments of all the parties engaged in the war, which the kings of England and Prussia shewed last year, having met with difficulties, which have prevented their success, the courts of Vienna, Petersbourg, France, Stockholm, and Warsaw, are unanimously agreed to invite those of London and Berlin, to resume a negotiation, so salutary for the happiness of the world, and which must interest the humanity of all the powers at war.

In this view, and in order to their being able to proceed to the re-establishment of peace, they propose the assembling of a congress, to which they think it may be proper to admit only the Plenipotentiaries of the principal belligerent parties, with those of their allies. If the kings of England and Prussia adopt this method, her majesty the empress queen, the empress of Russia, the most christian king, the

* This reflection, whether true or false, can be extended only to the subalterns, and those who do not reside in Paris; for almost all the great and polite men, in the kingdom, in the service, and even the court itself is military. But there is a great difference between the manners learned in a campaign, and those which are contracted by living in Paris.

the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, propose the city of Augsbourg, for the place of the congress, observing, that their majesties point out Augsbourg no otherwise, than as a town within distance of all the parties concerned, which, from its situation, appears to suit with the convenience of all the states; and that they will not reject the choice of another city in Germany, if their Britannick and Prussian majesties may deem it more convenient.

The empress queen, the empress of Russia, the most Christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, declare moreover, that they have chosen the plenipotentiaries, who will be intrusted with the care of their interests at the congress, in hopes that the king of England, the king of Prussia, and their allies, will, on their part, speedily make choice of their respective ministers, that the negotiation may not be deferred.

The simplicity of this declaration, which, for the general welfare, the courts of Vienna, Peterbourg, France, Stockholm, and Warsaw, have determined to make to the courts of London and Berlin, gives them hopes, that their Britannick and Prussian majesties, will be pleased, by a speedy answer, to make their sentiments known, upon an object so essential to the repose and happiness of Europe.

Done at Paris, the 26th of March, 1761, by order, and in the name, of her Imperial, Royal and Apostolick Majesty.

COUNT STARHEMBERG.

N. B. A like declaration with this, in the name, and on the part of their majesties the empress of all the Russias, the most Christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland elector of Saxony, has been made and signed on the same day as this; to wit, that of the empress of Russia, by prince D. P. Galitzin; that of the most Christian king, by the duke de Choiseul; that of the king of Sweden, by baron de Schaffer; and that of the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, by M. de Fontenay; and they were all delivered at London at the same time, that is to say, on the 31st of March, by Prince Galitzin.

The following Counter-Declaration was signed at London, the 3d of April, Instant, and was delivered on the same

day to prince Galitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from the empress of all the Russias, to be transmitted by him to Paris.

COUNTER-DECLARATION.

THE dispositions of their Britannick and Prussian majesties, for the re-establishment of the general tranquility of Europe, having been steady and sincere, could not have undergone any alteration, through the space of time, which has elapsed since their declaration of the 25th of November, 1759.

Their majesties, therefore, with satisfaction, accept the offer of the assembling of a congress, at Augsbourg, contained in the five declarations made at Paris, the 26th of March last, and delivered at London the 31st of the same month, in the name, and on the part of their majesties, the empress queen, the empress of all the Russias, the most Christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony.

The courts of London and Berlin, equally acquiesce in the clause of this declaration, which relates to the rule, that is proposed to be laid down, in regard to the admission of the plenipotentiaries, who shall have a right to be received at this congress.

For the rest, as their zeal for the advancement of the salutary work of a general pacification, perfectly corresponds with that which appears to animate the courts of Vienna, Peterbourg, Versailles, Stockholm, and Warsaw, their Britannick and Prussian majesties will not delay to name incessantly their plenipotentiaries, being disposed to concur, with one and the same pace, in every thing that may accelerate the opening of the congress, which has been offered to them.

In the name, and by order, of the king, London, April 3, 1761. BUTE.

N. B. The same counter-declaration as this, for the empress of Russia, the most christian king, the king of Sweden, and the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, was made, and signed the same day as this: And they were all delivered at the same time, to prince Galitzin, to be transmitted by him to Paris.

Whitehall, April 24, 1761. His majesty was pleased this day to name, the Rt. Hon. Charles Wyndham, earl of Egremont;—the Right Hon. David, lord viscount Stormont his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king and republick of Poland; and the Hon. lieutenant general Sir Joseph Yorke, kn. of the most Hon. order

order of the Bath, his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces; his ministers plenipotentiary at the congress, which is soon to be opened at the imperial city of Augsbourg.

His most Christian majesty has made A choice of the count of Choiseul, at present his ambassador at the court of Vienna, to be his minister plenipotentiary at the said congress.

The king of Prussia has named baron Plotho, at present his minister at the diet at Ratisbon, and M. Haessler, his minis- B ters plenipotentiary at the said congress.

From the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

A Copy of a Letter from the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. TILLOTSON, (afterwards Archbishop) to a Friend of his, C who lay very ill of a languishing Distemper, whereof he died; which was transcribed by Mr. Nelson, with his own Hand, being communicated to him by the Author, his very particular Friend and Correspondent.

S I R,

I Am sorry to understand by Mr. T—'s letter to my son, that your distemper grows upon you, and that you seem to decline so fast. I am very sensible how much easier it is to give advice against trouble, in the case of another, than to take it in our own: It hath pleased God to exercise me of late with a very sore trial, in the loss of my dear and only child; in which, I do perfectly submit to his good pleasure, firmly believing, that he always does what is best; and yet, though reason be satisfied, our passion is not so soon appeased: and when nature has received a wound, time must be allowed for the healing of it. Since that, God hath thought fit to give me a nearer summons, and a closer warning of my mortality, in the danger of an Apoplexy; which yet, I thank God for it, hath occasioned no very melancholy reflections; but this, F perhaps, is more owing to natural temper than philosophy and wise consideration. Your case, I know, is very different, who are of a temper naturally melancholy, and under a distemper apt to increase it, for both which great allowances are to be made.

And yet, methinks, both reason and religion do offer to us, considerations of that solidity and strength, as may very well support our spirits, under all the

frailties and infirmities of the flesh; such as these, that God is perfect love and goodness; that we are not only his Creatures, but his children, and as dear to him as to ourselves; that he does not afflict willingly, or grieve the children of men; and that all evils and afflictions which befall us, are intended for the cure and prevention of greater evils of sin, and punishment; and therefore we ought not only to submit to them with patience, as being deserved by us, but to receive them with thankfulness, as being designed by him to do us that good, and to bring us to that sense of him and ourselves, which perhaps, nothing else would have done; that the sufferings of this present life are but short and slight, compared with that extreme and endless misery, which we have deserved; and, with that exceeding and eternal weight of glory, which we hope for in the other world; that if we be careful to make the best preparation we can, for death and eternity, whatever brings us nearer to our end, brings us nearer to our happiness, and how rugged soever the way be, the comfort is, that it leads to our father's house, where we shall want nothing that we can wish. When we labour under a dangerous distemper that threatens our life, what would we not be content to bear, in order to a perfect recovery, could we be assured of it? And should we not be willing to endure much more, in order to happiness, and that eternal life, which God, that cannot lie, hath promised? Nature, I know, is fond of life, and apt to be still lingering after a longer continuance here; and yet a long life, with the usual burdens and infirmities of it, is seldom desirable; it is but the same thing over again, or worse, so many more days or nights, summers and winters; a repetition of the same pleasures, but with less pleasure and relish every day; a return of the same, or greater pains and trouble, but with less patience and strength to bear them.

These, and the like considerations, I use to entertain myself withal, and not only with contentment, but comfort, though with great inequality of temper, at several times, and with much mixture of human frailty, which will always stick to us, while we are in this world. However, by these kind of thoughts, Death becomes more familiar to us, and we shall be able by degrees, to bring our minds close up to it, without startling at it. The greatest

greatest tenderness I find in myself, is, with regard to some near relations, especially the dear and constant companion of my life, which I must confess, doth very sensibly touch me; but when I consider, and so I hope will they also, that this separation will be but for a little while, and that though I shall leave them in a bad world, yet under the care and protection of a good God, who can be more, and better to them, than all other relations, and will certainly be so to them that love him, and hope in his mercy.

I shall not need to advise you what to do, and what use to make of this time of your visitation; I have reason to believe, that you have been careful in the time of your health, to prepare for this evil day, and have been conversant in those books which give the best directions to this purpose, and have not, as so many do, put off the great work of your life, to the end of it; and then you have nothing now to do, but as well as you can, under your present weakness and pains, to renew your repentance, for all the errors and miscarriages of your life, and earnestly to beg God's pardon and forgiveness of them, for his sake who is the propitiation for our sins; to comfort yourself in the goodness and promises of God, and the hopes of that happiness you are ready to enter into; and in the mean time, to exercise faith and patience for a little while, and be of good courage, since you see land; the storm you are in will be quickly over, and then it will be as if it never had been, or rather the remembrance of it will be a pleasure.

I do not use to write such long letters; but, I do heartily compassionate your case, and should be glad if I could suggest any thing that might help to mitigate your trouble, and make that sharp and rough way, through which you are to pass into a better world, a little more smooth and easy. I pray to God to fit us both for that great change, which we must once undergo; and, if we be but in any good measure fit for it, sooner or later makes no great difference. I commend you to the father of mercies, and God of consolation, beseeching him to increase your faith and patience, and to stand by you in your last and great conflict; and that, when you walk through the valley of the shadow of death, you may fear no evil; and when your heart fails, and your strength fails, you may find him the strength of your heart, and your portion for ever. Farewell my good friend, and while we are here, let us pray for one another, that we may have a joyful meet-

ing in another world. I rest, SIR,

Your truly affectionate

Friend and Servant,

JN. TILLOTSON.

LETTER to M. Broglie, from the hereditary Prince of Brunswick, upon his notification to him, of his being made a Prince of the Empire.

SIR,

Titles, which do honour to those on whom they are conferred, receive a new lustre when borne by your highness.

You are known to Germany, only as a hero; and its head has decorated you with the most valuable gift he could bestow. What would not my countrymen do, if they durst regard you as their defender? Your highness may be assured that I take a sincere part in whatever personally concerns you; and that nothing would give me greater pleasure, than, one day, after these troubles are past, to assure you, by word of mouth, of the high regard and esteem with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your Highness's most humble, and most obedient Servant,

Charles of Brunswick."

REFERENCES to the View of the Siege of Schweidnitz.

A. Galgen fort stormed in the night, between the 15th and 16th.

B. Strigau gate.

1. The Lutheran church.

2. Commende church.

3. Peter's gate.

4. The great magazine.

5. The Clerge church.

6. Keppers gate.

7. The Dominican cloister.

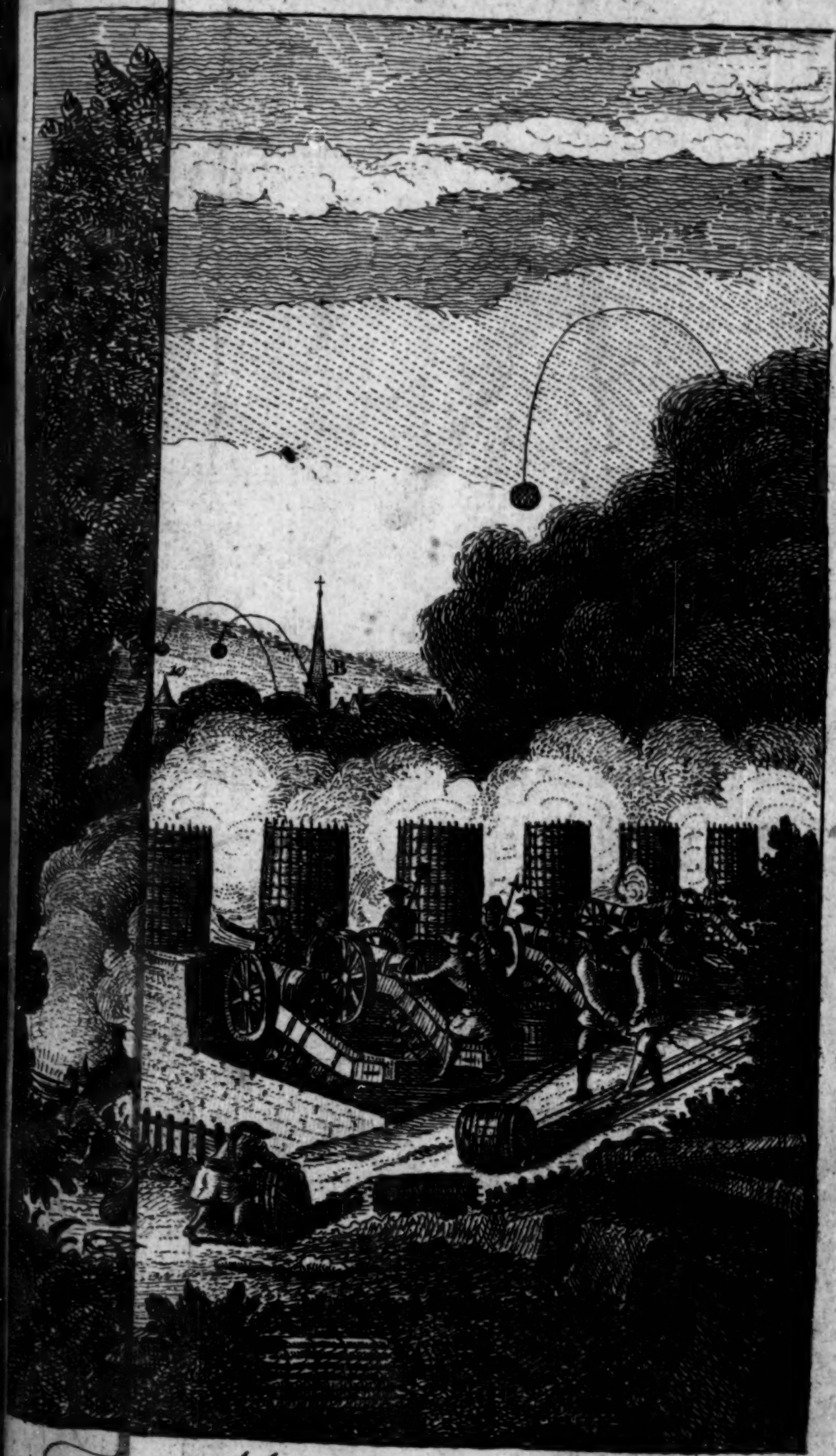
8. The Minorite cloister.

9. The Council house.

10. Corpus Christi church.

For an account of this remarkable siege, see our vol. for 1758, p. 104, 215, 257: For a description and plan thereof, the same volume, p. 8.

We should long ago have inserted the epitaph, with the character of Mr. B. G. but, as his son is now living, and the imprudencies his father was guilty of, may seem in some sort to reflect upon him, we thought it not quite justifiable: However, as the anecdote is curious, if Mr. R. H. will send his real address, we will yet, with pleasure, oblige him. The Essay on OEconomy; and many other ingenious pieces, both in prose and verse, with the song, set to music, and country dance, Greenville's Life, and the Cambridge writers, shall be inserted in our next.



Thos. Majesty, April 16th 1758.

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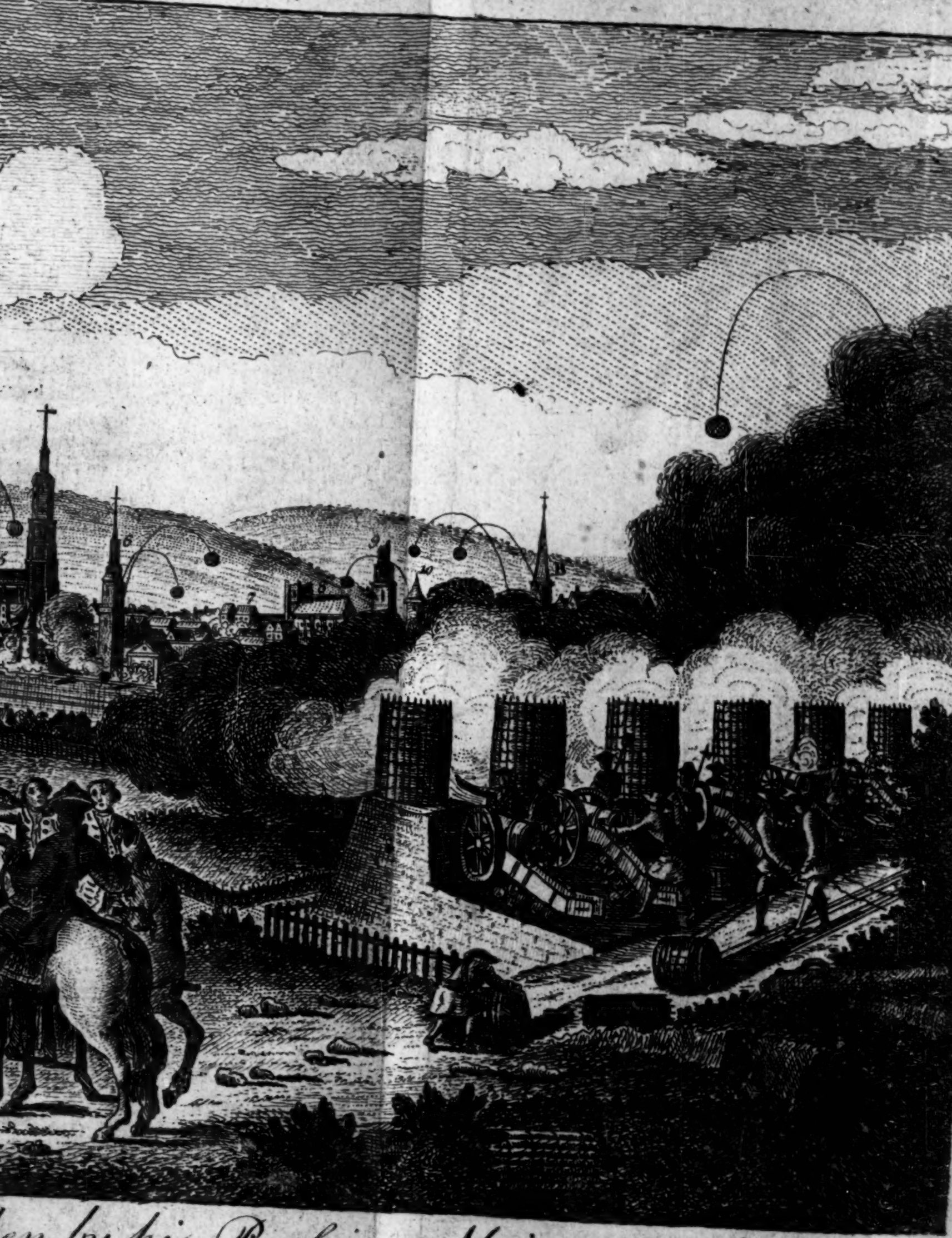
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The Siege of Schweidnitz taken



aved for the London Mag. 1761.



en by his Prussian Majesty, April 16th 1758.



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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 125.

THE only remaining fortunate bill, which I have occasion to take notice of, was introduced as follows: May the 7th, there were, upon three respective motions, read, 1st. Part of an act of the 21st Geo. II. intitled, *An Act for the more effectual Trial and Punishment of High Treason, &c.* 2d. An act of the 19th Geo. II. intitled, *An Act for the more easy and speedy Trial of such Persons, &c.* And, 3d. An act of the 21st Geo. II. intitled, *An Act to amend and enforce so much of an Act of the 19th Geo. II. as relates to the more effectual disarming the Highlands, &c.* After which, a motion was made, and it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill for reviving and continuing so much of the said act of the 21st Geo. II. as relates to the more effectual trial and punishment of high treason, and misprision of treason, in the Highlands of Scotland, and also for continuing the said two other acts, so far as they relate to the more effectual disarming the Highlands, and securing the peace thereof; and that Mr. Veitch, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Attorney-General, should prepare and bring in the same.

As such bills are often prepared before being moved for, this bill was the next day presented to the house by Mr. Veitch, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed both houses, and received the royal assent at the end of the session.

The whole substance of this act is contained in the title; for it only revives the said part of the first act, from the 1st of June, 1760, and continues it in force from that time for seven years, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament; and the other two acts, so far as they relate to the more effectually disarming the Highlands, that is to say, so far as they are temporary, are continued in force, from the time limited for the expiration thereof, for seven years, and from thence to the end of the next session of parliament; consequently, they are to continue in force to the end of the next session that shall meet after the 22d of May, 1769; as by an act of the 26th Geo. II. they were further continued for the term of seven years, from and after the 1st of August, 1753, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

ther continued for the term of seven years, from and after the 1st of August, 1753, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

Considering the late behaviour of the people, in the North and Highlands of Scotland, and the share they have had in our glorious success, during the present war, it must be confessed, that they might have expected to be restored to the privileges enjoyed by the people in the other parts of the united kingdom, rather than to have those invidious distinctions continued, which the justice, by the lump, of former parliaments, had brought upon them.

I come now to give an account of those bills that were brought in, or intended to be brought in, but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws: Of these, the first in course, was that relating to weights and measures, as to which the reader must observe, that this matter had been before twice under the consideration of parliament*; and in this session, on the 10th of December, the resolutions agreed to by the house, in the two preceding sessions, viz. on the 2d of June, 1758, and the 12th of April, 1759, being by order read, they were ordered to be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house. Accordingly, the house resolved itself into the said committee, on the 18th; and the lord Carysfort reported, that the committee had come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report, when the house would please to receive the same. Next day his lordship, by order, reported the said resolutions, when they were all agreed to, and were as followeth, viz.

1. That every person making or selling measures of capacity, shall be obliged to take out an annual licence within the space of forty days after a day to be limited.

2. That a stamp duty be charged upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every such licence shall be ingrossed, written or printed.

3. That there be paid for every assizing, sealing, or marking, every gallon, or greater

* See *Land. Mag.* for 1759, p. 289, and *Ditto*, for 1760, p. 281.

greater measure of capacity, the sum of three-pence, for every quart, or other greater measure less than one gallon, the sum of two-pence, and for every measure less than a quart, one penny.

4. That every person making and selling of weights, shall be obliged to take out an annual licence within the space of forty days, after a day to be limited.

5. That a stamp duty be charged upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every such licence shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

6. That there be paid for the first assizing, sealing, or marking, of every weight not being less than sixty-eight pounds, one ounce, and twelve penny-weight, the sum of three-pence, and for every re-assizing, re-sealing, or correcting, any such weight, the sum of one penny half-penny; for the first assizing, sealing, or marking, of every weight being more than one pound, two ounces, and twelve penny-weights, and less than sixty-eight pounds, one ounce, and twelve penny-weights, the sum of two-pence, and for every re-assizing, re-sealing, or correcting every such weight, one penny; and for every assizing, sealing, or marking, of every weight, being more than half of one ounce, and less than one pound, two ounces, and twelve penny-weights, the sum of one half-penny, and for every half ounce, and other inferior weight, one farthing.

7. That there be paid for every assizing, sealing, or marking, every measure of length, the sum of one penny.

8. That the monies which shall arise, by the said stamp duties, and by the assizing, sealing, and marking, of weights and measures, as aforesaid, ought to be applied in discharging the expence of carrying into execution, the regulations proposed to be established, by the resolutions relating to weights and measures, which were agreed to by the house, on the 2d day of June, 1758, and the 12th day of April, 1759.

And then it was ordered, That the said report be referred to the consideration of the committee of the whole house, to whom it is referred, to consider further of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty. In which committee they produced the resolutions which were agreed to the 7th of February*; and as soon as these two resolutions were agreed to, the resolutions of the 2d of June, 1758, and the resolutions of the

12th of April, 1759, and also the said resolutions of the 19th of December, were by order again read, whereupon it was ordered, that a bill or bills should be brought in upon all the said resolutions; and that the lord Carysfort, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the lord register of Scotland, Mr. Nugent, Sir George Saville, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Hewett, Mr. White, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Jarrit Smith, Mr. Chetwynd, the lord North, Sir John Philipps, and Sir John Rushout, should prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly, on the 3d of April, the lord Carysfort presented to the house a bill for ascertaining and establishing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures, throughout the kingdom of Great-Britain, and for the assizing and adjusting of weights and measures, agreeable to the said standards; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. But the house having, on the 31st of March preceding, ordered that the gentlemen who were to prepare and bring in this bill, or any five of them, should be a committee to examine, compare, and adjust the copies, models, patterns, and multiples, which had been prepared, with the standards and weights which had been locked up by the clerk, and were then brought to the table, and when adjusted and made agreeable to the said standards and weights, to lay such copies, models, patterns, and multiples, before the house; and as no report was made from this committee, till near the end of the session, the aforesaid bill was never read a second time.

At last, on the 21st of May, the lord Carysfort reported from the last mentioned committee, that they had inquired into, examined and considered of, the matters referred to them, and directed him to report the same to the house; and after reading the report in his place, he delivered the same in at the table, together with the said copies, models, patterns, and multiples. And the report being read, it was ordered to lie upon the table, to be perused by the members; after which it was ordered, that the copies, models, patterns, and multiples, should be locked up by the clerk of the house, and kept by him. Then the lord Carysfort presented to the house, a bill for enforcing uniformity of weights and measures to the standards thereof, by law to be established; which

* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1760, p. 394.

was read a first time; and after reading so much of the several acts mentioned in the said bill, as related to the enforcing or compelling the observance of, or uniformity to, any certain, or established standards of weights or measures, or to the punishing disobedience thereto, the bill **A** was ordered to be read a second time. But next day, as the parliament was on that day to be prorogued, and consequently no further progress was to be made in this affair, it was ordered, that the boxes containing the standards and weights which, upon the said 21st of March, had **B** been referred to the last mentioned committee, should be brought to the table; and the same being accordingly brought, they were ordered to be locked up by the clerk of the house, and kept by him.

Thus this affair went off again to another session; and if ever any new law **C** should be made for establishing and enforcing an uniformity of weights and measures, we may justly say, *tanta molis erat*. It is, indeed, surprising, that any new law for this purpose should be now found necessary, considering the multitude of laws from *Magna Charta* inclusive, **D** which we have now standing unrepealed, for establishing and regulating an uniformity of weights and measures, and for punishing transgressors of every kind. But laws can never be of any signification, if those who are intrusted with the execution of them, either will not, or, by **E** some defect in the laws, have it not in their power to carry them into execution. As to their not being willing, it can proceed from nothing but an indolence and want of publick spirit, which has always too much prevailed among the people of this kingdom; and as to their not having **F** it in their power to carry the laws into execution, it proceeds from that popular contempt now brought upon informers of all kinds, and from the trouble and expence which prosecutors are exposed to, in every sort of prosecution; for let a magistrate be ever so diligent, he cannot **G** punish any transgression, unless some one comes to give information, and to prove that it has been committed; and where a reward is given by law to the informer, no man of credit will chuse to inform, lest he should incur the obloquy of being a mercenary informer; for though he declares that he will give the reward, or his share of the penalty, to the poor of the parish, yet he cannot altogether avoid that contempt which informers of all

kinds are now exposed to, as the very name is now become contemptible among the undistinguishing vulgar.

In our old statutes we have very few instances of the informer or prosecutor's being allowed any reward, or any share of the amercement, fine, or penalty, inflicted upon the offender, and yet, I believe, we had, in those days, as few offences against our standing laws, as we have at present. Notwithstanding the many laws we had for regulating weights and measures, and the severe penalties inflicted upon the offenders against them, yet the prosecutor was never allowed any share of the penalty, until the reign of Henry the VIth; and if we had not, at last, made informing a sort of trade for the selfish and mercenary, I am persuaded that a person's becoming an informer against the breach of any good and salutary law, would never have been deemed infamous by any man in the kingdom. But then, if an informer or prosecutor is to have no benefit, but the satisfaction of having served his country, great care should be taken to prevent his being obliged to be at any great trouble or expence in attending and carrying on the prosecution; which might be easily done, by ordering all criminal trials to be carried on, not only in the king's name, but also entirely at the publick expence, even though the prosecutor should insist upon having one attorney and one barrister, at least, of his own naming, employed; and by regulating our method of proceeding, so as that no prosecutor, or witness, should ever be obliged to attend above one day, in expectation of the trial's being brought on.

F December 17th, it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, to prevent occupiers of tenements, under certain yearly rents, from gaining settlements in any parish, town, hamlet, or place, by reason of their being rated to the land-tax, and paying such rates for their landlords; and that Sir John Crosse, Mr. Cooke, Major-General Cornwallis, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Mr. Belchier, and Mr. Morton, should prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented to the house by **H** Sir John Crosse, on the 21st of January, passed through that house in common course, and was sent to the lords on the 1st of April, where it met with the same fate which a bill of the same nature had

met with in the session preceding *. I could, indeed, wish that this doctrine of parish settlements were utterly abolished, and every parish obliged to provide for the poor that happen, even by chance, to become objects of charity, whilst residing or sojourning in their parish; as it would probably oblige every parish to establish and keep a proper workhouse, and to set every poor creature to some sort of work or other, if any way capable. In such a case, the quantity of a day's work ought to be regulated, so as not to exceed what was just sufficient for the worker's subsistence, according to the nature of the work, and if any were so industrious as to work more than the allotted quantity, they ought to be paid for it at a certain fixed rate, which would raise such an emulation among them, as would make many of them profitable to themselves as well as the publick, and prevent their being any way burdensome to the parish; and if every one that applied for the parish charity, were obliged to go to the workhouse, and, if capable, to work at some sort of work or other, no one would apply that was capable and could get any sort of employment without doors; which, I believe, would lessen the poor's rates in most parishes within the kingdom, and at the same time provide bread for the industrious poor, during a scarcity or cessation of work, in that sort of business which they had been bred to.

Our highways are in one respect like our weights and measures, both of them are perplexed by a multitude of laws, but in another they are very different, for our laws relating to our weights and measures began with *Magna Charta*, whereas we have no statute relating solely to our highways now subsisting, before the reign of Henry the VIIIth; but since we began to make laws relating to them only, we have been pretty diligent, and now scarcely a session passes without making, or at least proposing some new law upon this subject. So in this session, on the 25th of February, it was ordered, after reading part of the act of the 5th of Geo. I. cap. 12, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, to repeal so much of the said act, as restrains all waggons travelling for hire, with wheels of a less breadth than two inches and a half, when worn, from being drawn with more than three horses; and that Mr. George Onslow, the Lord North, Mr. Northey, the Lord Middleton,

and Mr. Evelyn, should prepare and bring in the same.

On the 27th of February, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the underwritten tradesmen, farmers, and occupiers of land, in the county of Worcester, in behalf of themselves, and numbers of others; alledging, that by several acts of parliament lately passed, for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways, and turnpike roads of this kingdom, the petitioners found themselves greatly aggrieved, by being obliged to make use of waggons with wheels of the breadth of nine inches, on turnpike roads, although they come through ways to reach the same, almost impracticable for such waggons to pass, being very narrow, and, in many places, deep hollow ways, the widening of which, would not only be an immense expence to the several parishes, but would otherwise lay an insupportable burthen on the little farmers, of 20, 30, or 40l. a year, by occasioning them to procure broad wheeled carriages, which is absolutely out of the power of too many of them, who would consequently be rendered incapable of carrying the small produce of their farms to market, and manure to their lands; that the use of broad wheeled carriages, in the manner they were then drawn, instead of improving, had greatly damaged even the turnpike roads in that part of the kingdom which, before, were generally in good repair, occasioned, as the petitioners apprehended, by the said carriages being drawn double, and, as they were restrained to no weight, carrying such prodigious burthens as no road, however well constructed, could bear; and that by quartering, they totally destroyed the horse road, making two ruts, too narrow for a horse to go in, instead of the old path, so that travelling on horseback, on the best roads in that part of the kingdom, was become not only disagreeable, but extremely dangerous; and that notwithstanding all the advantages granted by parliament to broad wheels, few, or none, in that county, used them, (common stage-waggons excepted) on account of the inconveniences above set forth, which, the petitioners apprehended, would, in a great measure, if not wholly, be removed, were all waggons obliged, by law, to be drawn by horses at length, and confined, at least in those parts, to certain weights, and were the drivers of carriages obliged to keep

* See *Lond. Mag.* for 1760, p. 239.

keep such part of the road, without crossing or quartering, as should be directed on stones, or posts, to be set up for that purpose; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and fix the weight to be carried by all carriages, and that such carriages might, as formerly, be drawn at length, and prevented quartering or crossing, under the direction of the commissioners, or to grant such other relief as should seem meet.

At the same time there was presented to the house and read, a petition to the same purpose, from several gentlemen, traders, and other persons, residing in, and near the town of Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire; and, in consequence of these two petitions, a motion was made, for leave to bring in a bill to explain, alter, and amend, the several acts lately passed, for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways, and turnpike roads of this kingdom; but upon the question's being put, after debate, it passed in the negative.

If this motion had been agreed to, there would have been no occasion for bringing in the bill before-mentioned; but as a negative was put upon this motion, the said bill was, on the 29th of February, presented to the house, by Mr. George Onslow, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through this house without much opposition, and was sent up to the house of lords, on the 27th of March; but there it had not the same success; for, after a very short debate, a negative was put upon its being committed; and consequently the bill was dropped.

However, it occasioned the revival without doors, of the dispute between broad and narrow wheels; and though it is certain, that in a road of any consistency, broad wheels will not sink so deep into the ground, as narrow wheels will do, with the same weight upon them; yet many people continued to insist, that a waggon with broad wheels required a greater strength to draw it, in every sort of road, than was necessary to draw a waggon with narrow wheels, and a load of equal weight upon it; in answer to which it was said, that by experiments it had been found, that upon a hard road, in which neither broad nor narrow wheels could make any remarkable impression, a load upon a waggon with broad wheels might be moved or drawn, by a power or strength, which was not sufficient for mov-

ing or drawing it upon a waggon with narrow wheels. To this no answer could be made, but a denial of the fact; and, therefore, it were to be wished, that gentlemen would be at the pains to have the experiment repeated, in several sorts of roads, and in every county where the country people oppose the use of broad wheels; for it is certain, that in ground of any consistency, broad wheels will not sink so deep as narrow wheels, and it is equally certain, that the deeper the wheels sink, the more strength it requires to move the waggon, as is evident from the use of snow shoes, so common in North America. In a road, indeed, which is covered with water, or with a stratum of slush, or very soft clay, upon a hard bottom, broad wheels as well as narrow will sink to the bottom of that water or stratum; and in such a road it may be said, that a greater strength is required to move or draw a waggon with broad, than a waggon with narrow wheels; because water, slush, or soft clay, will make a greater resistance to a line of nine inches, than to a line of three inches: Of this, likewise, it would be worth while to make experiment.

But, upon the whole, it seems to me evident, that a promiscuous use of waggons with broad wheels, and waggons with narrow wheels, and of waggons drawn by horses in pairs, and others drawn by horses at length, must make every sort of road more troublesome and uneasy than it would be if all wheel carriages, designed for travelling upon our turnpike roads, were to have axeltrees of the same length, wheels of the same breadth, and to be drawn by horses in the same manner, and I cannot think that a law for this purpose, to take place after a certain term of years, could justly be deemed a grievance; but even in this case no more than six horses ought to be allowed for drawing any wheel carriage whatever, except in drawing such loads as cannot by the the nature of them be divided. Such a restraint would make so very small a difference in the price of the carriage of goods, that it could not be prejudicial to our trade or manufactures; and it would be of great benefit to our turnpike roads; nay, upon the main, it might even lessen the price of carriage, because, upon good roads, waggons may travel more miles in a day than they can do upon bad roads, and consequently might perform a journey in three or four days

days which they cannot now do under four or five; and a law for limiting the number of horses might be more easily and more effectually carried into execution, than a law for limiting the weight.

February the 25th, There was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, traders, manufacturers, and other inhabitants of the town of Birmingham, in Warwickshire; alledging, that many thousand hands were employed, in the said town and places adjacent, in making various sorts of toys for exportation, amongst which, buckles were the most considerable; and that the iron chapes used in such buckles for exportation, were not then, nor could they, as the petitioners apprehended, be manufactured in any other country, of equal goodness, or upon such cheap terms, as they were then made in this kingdom; and that the petitioners then were, and for some time past had been, unable to execute the orders they received for divers sorts of buckles, for want of chapes, occasioned by the great quantities then exported; and representing to the house, that, if the exportation of chapes was not prevented, the manufacturers abroad would, from the cheapness of labour, and by the assistance of chapes from England, in all probability, ruin the trade of making buckles here; and, therefore, praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and, to grant the petitioners such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

At the same time there was another petition to the same purpose presented, from the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire; both which petitions were referred to the consideration of a committee, to examine the matters thereof, and to report the same, as they should appear to them, to the house.

On the 27th, a third petition to the same purpose was presented from the inhabitants of Wallsal, in Staffordshire, which was referred to the same committee; and on the 28th, it was ordered, that an account of the quantities of iron chapes used in buckles, which had been exported from Great-Britain, for seven years last past, distinguishing each year; and also an account of the quantities of buckles, which had been exported from Great-Britain for seven years last past, distinguishing each year; should be laid before the house: In pursuance of which order, there was presented to the house on the 3d of March, a report of the inspector-general of ex-

ports and imports relating to these accounts.

And on the 21st of March, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the manufacturers of iron chapes for buckles, residing in the several towns of A Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Billson, in Staffordshire, and Birmingham, in Warwickshire; alledging, that several thousands of the inhabitants of the said towns and neighbourhood, depended intirely, for support of themselves and families, on the manufacturing of iron chapes for buckles; B and taking notice, that petitions had been presented, praying for leave to bring in a bill for prohibiting the exportation of such iron chapes; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, if such a bill should pass into a law, the whole body of iron chape manufacturers would be rendered C entirely dependent on the buckle-makers, and be reduced to the melancholy alternative of seeking their support in some other way of business at home, or transporting themselves and families into foreign countries; and that the profits arising to the petitioners from the manufacturing and vending of chapes were so very D small, that it was with great difficulty, the petitioners, with the utmost exertion of their industry, could, though then under no restrictions from exporting or vending their manufactures into foreign parts, procure the bare necessities of life, for themselves and families, and that the profits arising from the manufacturing of buckles greatly exceeded those of the petitioners; and, therefore, praying the consideration of the premises by the house, and that the petitioners might have such other relief therein, as to the house should seem E meet.

Presently after this petition was read, there was presented to the house and read a petition of the merchants, factors, and traders, of the cities of London and Westminster; representing to the house several disadvantages which the petitioners alled- G ged, had arisen to the trade of buckle-making, from the exportation of iron chapes; and alledging, that the chape-makers, taking advantage of the great foreign demand for chapes, and well knowing that they were not able to get up a sufficient quantity to answer the home, as H well as the foreign demand, had advanced their prices to such a degree, that the buckle-makers could not afford to come up to it, by which means a great number of hands employed in the making of buckle-

buckle-rings, stood still for want of chapes to compleat the buckles, and would, if some relief should not be found out, be obliged to desert the business whereby the foreign buckle-trade would necessarily, as the petitioners apprehended, be greatly lessened in this country, if not totally lost; and, therefore, praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to grant the petitioners such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

These two petitions were likewise severally referred to the said committee; and, on the 21st of April, Sir Charles Mordaunt reported from the same, that they had examined the matters of the said petitions, and had directed him to report the same, as they appeared to them to the house; which report was next day taken into consideration, and referred to a committee

of the whole house. On the 1st of May, the house resolved itself into the said committee; but, I suppose, it appeared to them, as it highly deserved, to be a matter of too tender a nature for them to meddle with, towards the end of the session; for after having spent some time therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and the house adjourned; nor was the affair again taken up during this session, though on the 7th there was presented to the house and read, the return of the inspector-general of imports and exports in Scotland, in pursuance of the said order of the 23rd of February, relating to the exportation of buckles, or buckle-chapes, which return was only ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members of the house.

[To be continued in our next.]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progress of the present WAR.
Continued from p. 130.

HAVING mentioned Mr. Buffy, it of course brings me to give an account of what happened upon the coast of Coromandel, or rather in that large province of the Mogul empire called the Deckan, during the year 1757, previous to which I must mention something of what happened in the years 1755, and 1756, in order to shew what situation that province was in when the war recommenced between the French and us in 1757. The several great provinces of the Mogul empire have each of them a viceroy or chief nabob over them, and each of these again has a number of nabobs under him, who likewise have under them a number of inferior governors called Polygars. By the form of their government, if it were observed, the mogul emperor has the right to appoint all the viceroys, every viceroy has the appointment of all the nabobs within his province, and every nabob the appointment of all the polygars within his nabobship. But so weak is the mogul government now become, that no appointment of viceroy, nabob, or Polygar, signifies any thing unless the person appointed can vindicate his right by force of arms; for the emperor, viceroy, or nabob, who has the right to appoint, seldom gives himself any trouble about seeing his appointment made effectual. In 1748 Nazerzing was appointed viceroy of the Deckan, by the mogul emperor, and he, by virtue of that appointment, confirmed Anaverdy Cawn in the

nabobship of Arcot, commonly called the Carnatick; but this nabobship was, under pretence of a promise from the former viceroy, laid claim to by Muzapherzing, who bribed Mr. Dupleix, the French governor of Pondicherry, to assist him, and accordingly, in 1749, he was joined by 600 French from Pondicherry, with which assistance he defeated and killed Anaverdy Cawn, and made himself master of the city of Arcot; but Mahomet Allee Cawn, Anaverdy's son, kept possession of Trichinopoly, and solicited our assistance, which our people thought it necessary to grant, as Madras, St. Davids, and a great part of the Coromandel coast is within the Carnatick, and we had reason to expect the worst from an usurper established and supported by the French.

This brought on the war between the French and our East-India company in the year 1750; in the course of which Nazerzing was murdered by a conspiracy among his own people, fomented by the French, because he favoured us, and Muzapherzing having then usurped the viceroyalty of the Deckan by their assistance, he associated Mr. Dupleix in the government with himself; but, in a short time, Muzapherzing was likewise murdered by those of his own people who had raised him, and by them Sallabatzing, the brother of Nazerzing was declared vice-roy, who put himself entirely under the direction of the French in order to procure their assistance

assistance for establishing him in the viceroyalty, as his elder brother, Gawzedy Cawn, had been appointed viceroy of Deckan by the Mogul, and the son of Muzapherzing likewise laid claim to the government of that province. Against both these the French resolved to support him; and for that purpose sent 600 men under M. Buffy and M. Law to accompany him to Aurengabad, the capital of the province, whilst they, with the rest of their troops should support the war against us and Mahomet Allee Cawn, who had been appointed nabob of Arcot by Gawzedy Cawn; in which they had so bad success that they were glad to obtain a treaty of truce, which after a suspension of arms in October, was finally concluded and signed the last day of the year 1754.

As Gawzedy Cawn and his son had so much power, at the court of Delly, that neither of them thought it worth their while to vindicate their right to the vice-royalty of Deckan, Sallabatzing met with no disturbance, nor Mahomet Allee Cawn with any assistance from them; but then Sallabatzing met with so much difficulty in the establishing of his power over Golconda and the other northern parts of his dominions, that he could not part with M. Buffy and the French troops, or send the French any assistance against us and our nabob Mahomet; and even after the peace between the French and us, M. Buffy and his troops continued with him in order to assist in compelling the payment of the tribute due to him from the nabobs and polygars in those parts of the province; but M. Buffy insisted upon so great a share of what was thus collected, that Sallabatzing at last grew tired of his service, and ordered him to retire with his troops. Accordingly, M. Buffy retired with his troops from Aurengabad in 1756, but instead of returning to any of the French settlements upon the coast, he marched no farther than Hyderabad, the capital of Golconda, which he took possession of, and insisted upon holding the possession, not only of that city but of the whole, or a great part of Golconda, as a security for the payment of what was pretended to be due to him and the French from Sallabatzing; and for this purpose he not only began to fortify himself at Hyderabad, but 4 or 500 men were embarked at Pondicherry who were to be landed at Massulapatam, from whence

they were to march to the assistance of Mr. Buffy at Hyderabad.

Upon this, Sallabatzing wrote to our governor of Madras, imploring his assistance against the French; and it was actually resolved to have sent him a proper assistance, which we had now a just title to do, as this step of the French was a direct breach of the 9th article of the provisional treaty, so lately concluded between them and us, which was as follows:

“Neither nation shall be allowed to procure, during the truce, any new grant or cession, or to build forts for the defence of new establishments: It shall only be lawful to rebuild and repair the fortifications now subsisting in the establishments they possess at this time, in order to prevent their entire ruin.”

This, I say, gave us a title to assist Sallabatzing who, by the confusions at the court of Delly, was left in the peaceful possession of the viceroyalty of Deckan, and who was willing to confirm our friend Mahomet Allee Cawn in the nabobship of Arcot or the Carnatick, on any terms we pleased to propose: Besides, it was necessary for us to prevent the French from being able to carry into execution, their apparent design of rendering themselves masters of the whole district of Golconda, which includes a part of the Coromandel coast, on which we had several settlements or factories; and, indeed, they are such an ambitious, restless and incroaching people, from the highest to the lowest, that in every part of the world where they get any footing or settlement, it is necessary for their neighbours to keep a watchful eye upon their conduct. For these reasons it was resolved at Madras, to send a body of about 400 Europeans, with a train of artillery and 400 Seapoys*, to the assistance of Sallabatzing, which was deemed sufficient, though M. Buffy, being then joined by the detachment from Pondicherry, had near 1000 Europeans, beside seapoys, under his command. But before these troops could march, the melancholy news arrived from Bengal, which made it absolutely necessary for us to send thither all the troops we could spare, for the recovery of our settlements in that province; and as Sallabatzing then found that we could give him no assistance, he was obliged to accept of the terms of accommodation offered by the French, who by this means were absolute masters in Golconda, when the news of a declaration of war between

* Seapoys are a regular sort of infantry, composed of natives, who, like the Swiss, serve for pay on both sides.

† See Lond. Mag. for 1760, p. 291.

between France and us arrived in the spring 1757.

The French being thus, at that time, masters in Golconda, an attack upon us in that district or kingdom, as it is sometimes called, was foreseen; therefore, as soon as the news of the war arrived, our company's effects and people were removed from their factories at Ingeram and Bandermaalanko, and the greatest part of their effects were also removed from Vizagapatam; but, for what reason I know not, the garrison and people we had in our fort at this last place were not removed, though the fort was so weak, or so ill provided, that the garrison surrendered themselves prisoners of war upon the very first summons they received from M. Bussy, on the 25th of June 1757, by which we lost all the artillery and stores we had at that place, beside 140 Europeans and 420 seapoys and topasses * made prisoners, who could not pretend to hold out against such an army as M. Bussy brought against them, consisting of 600 Europeans, 4000 pikemen, furnished by a neighbouring polygar, and 6000 seapoys, with 30 pieces of cannon; but very probably it was supposed at Madras, that the garrison might be able to stand a siege of some days, which would give them and the nabob of Arcot (a more true and steady friend than Indian princes are generally found to be) time to raise an army for their own defence: whether this supposition was well or ill founded depends upon the condition in which the fort was at that time, no authentic account of which I have ever met with.

After the reduction of this fort, had M. Bussy marched directly into the Carnatick, with the great army he had under his command, our people at Madras would have found themselves very hard pressed, as the French had sometime before begun to move against them in that district; but as he had sent Mr. Law with a considerable number of his Golconda troops to the assistance of his countrymen in Bengal, upon hearing of our success there, he was, I suppose, afraid, lest our victorious army should march from thence, or be transported by sea, of which we were masters, into Golconda, therefore he thought it necessary to remain there with his whole force during the rest of this year, for which reason I shall move into the Carnatick, where a body of our troops under Capt. Caillaud, our commandant at Trichinopoly were employed against one of the brothers of our nabob who had rebelled April, 1761.

against him, and taken possession of Madura and Tinnevely, when the news of the declaration of war arrived, and with it or soon after it, colonel Adlercron, together with his regiment.

About the same time the French at Pondicherry had received a reinforcement of 200 men from Europe, and as they knew that Capt. Caillaud, had marched with a large detachment from his garrison, against our nabob's rebellious brother, and was then employed in the siege of Madura, near 100 miles distant from Trichinopoly, they formed a design to surprise that important place, which they endeavoured to execute in the most cunning manner. For this purpose M. d' Auteuil was detached from Pondicherry with only 200 men, under pretence of demanding satisfaction for insults committed by the polygars of some small places, in the way to Trichinopoly, and in his way thither, was to be joined by a large body of troops, in several divisions and by several routes. Notwithstanding this artifice, our people at Madras had some suspicion of their design, and not only sent a reinforcement of 50 men to the place, but also sent orders to Capt. Caillaud to keep his people ready to march at a moment's warning, to spare no money for intelligence, and to return to his garrison upon the first notice that the French were drawing near to the place. The two first parts of these orders he punctually obeyed, and likewise sent orders to his deputy at Trichinopoly to procure the best intelligence of the French motions, yet, on the 12th of May, one of their advanced parties came within sight, before any notice of their approach was sent to Capt. Caillaud. The moment he received the news he set out with all the Europeans, and 1000 of the best seapoys, with four days provisions in their knapsacks, leaving the rest of his army to continue the blockade of Madura, under the command of lieutenant Rumbold.

Before the captain came within view of Trichinopoly, he took care to have exact intelligence of the number and posture of the enemy, and found that they had 900 men in batallion, 3000 or 4000 seapoys, 100 European cavalry, and a much greater number of country horse, and that they had not only invested the town, but posted guards upon every path by which they thought a single man could get into it. But, on the west side, for near 9 miles along the side of the river, there was a track of rice fields, which consequently were

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covered

* Progeny of the Portuguese by marrying natives.

covered near knee deep with a thin mud, as that grain grows best in that country when covered with water. This track the French looked on as a perfect slough, and imagined that no body of men would attempt to march that way into the town, therefore they had posted no guards upon it, nor indeed could they conveniently do so. This route, notwithstanding its difficulty, was the route which captain Caillaud resolved to take; but to deceive the enemy, whilst it was daylight he continued his march along the direct road to the town, and, at the same time, detached a small body of seapoys, who were to hover about within view, as if they intended to force their way into the town upon the East-side. Then, as soon as it grew dark, he struck out of the road, marched to the left, and about ten o'clock at night got into the rice-fields, through which he marched for several hours with the most profound silence, and before day got safe into the town with his whole party, without being perceived by the enemy; who, as soon as they discovered it, became so much afraid of a sally, that they retired that very night, repassed the river, and posted themselves in the island of Seringham; for which precipitate retreat M. d'Auteuil was recalled, and dismissed from his command.

As soon as a certain account arrived at Madras, that the French intended, and were actually upon their march, to besiege Trichinopoly, preparations were made to send as great an army as could be raised for its relief; which army marched from Madras on the 26th of May, and were to be joined on their march by a body of troops under colonel Forde, who in the preceding month had been sent out against the polygar of Nelloure, the chief command of the whole being given to Col. Adlercron, who waited for Col. Forde at Outremalour, and, in the mean time, was by his orders employed in demolishing the fortifications of that place. Whilst he was thus employed, the news arrived at Madras, of Capt. Caillaud's having succeeded in throwing himself into Trichinopoly, and that thereupon the French had retired: As there was now no occasion for marching the army thither, orders were sent to Col. Adlercron to invest the fortress of Wandewash, and to push the siege with the utmost vigour, that he might get possession of it before the French army could come to its relief: but before he could begin to carry these orders into execution the pre-

sidency, or governor and council at Madras, had an account, that the French army were returned to Pondicherry, whereupon they rashly concluded, that it was needless to be at the expence of keeping an army in the field, as they vainly imagined that the French had given over all thoughts of any new attempt against them; therefore they sent orders to Col. Adlercron to return with his army to Madras, without attempting to reduce Wandewash; but these oeconomists soon found they were mistaken in their judgment of the French; for the French army made no stay at Pondicherry, but, with a very considerable reinforcement marched from thence with so much dispatch, that in a very few hours after Col. Adlercron left Outremalour, a French party came up and took possession of it, and the very day he left Chengalaput, in his return to Madras, the French made a forced march from Outremalour to Kanjeveram, plundered the town, and attacked the castle; but in this attack they were repulsed with the loss of an officer and six Europeans killed, and about ten wounded, by a brave serjeant of our troops at the head of two companies of seapoys.

This awakened the presidency of Madras out of their oeconomy: orders were sent to Col. Adlercron, who by this time was come within 6 miles of Madras, to return with the army towards the French, which he did with as much dispatch as was possible, without fatiguing the troops, and, on the 10th of July, encamped within four miles of them, with design to attack them if possible the next day, though they were much superior to him in numbers, especially of Europeans, of whom they had then near 2000; but he found them intrenched in a very strong camp near Wandewash, and all the avenues to it so well guarded by cannon, that it would have been extremely dangerous to attack them; therefore he continued till after the middle of that month, endeavouring, every day, to provoke them to come to a fair engagement, and it is surprising that no method could be taken to cut off their supply of provisions, especially as we were in possession of Chettaput, a very strong place in their neighbourhood. Whatever was the reason why this could not be done, the presidency, in a new fit of oeconomy, grew tired of keeping the army incamped, therefore they sent orders to the colonel to decamp, and to send part of the army to Chengalaput and Carangoly, and the rest to Kanjeveram; after which the French remained quiet

quiet in their camp until the 20th of Sept. when they resolved to chastise the polygar of Chettaput for being our friend: For this purpose they then marched, and invested the place; and though it was not very strong, yet Nizer-Mahomet Cawn, the brave polygar, with the assistance of a serjeant and sixteen men, formerly sent him from Madras, resolved to defend it to the last extremity, in hopes, no doubt, that our army would come to its relief; but I do not find that we had the generosity, or even the wisdom, so much as to make a motion for that end: However, the resolute Nizar held out to the last, and even after the enemy had broke into the town, he fought them from street to street, till he was shot dead with a musket ball, whereupon his whole family destroyed themselves, and a vast slaughter was made among his troops; but with the loss, first and last, of a considerable number of men to the besiegers; for though those creatures seldom shew much courage in battle, yet in defence of their towns, they often make a most obstinate resistance, as we this summer experienced both at Madura and Nelloure.

I have before mentioned Capt. Caillaud's being employed in the siege of Madura, when he had the first intimation of a suspicion, that the French had a design to march against Trichinoply; upon this the captain resolved to cut short the siege by surprising the town in the night time, and taking it by an escalade. Madura is a large town, fortified in the old way with two walls, and round towers at proper distances for flanking, and surrounded by a dry moat or ditch; so that an escalade would have been a rash attempt, if the town had been provided with a vigilant garrison; but vigilance is far from being a characteristic of the natives of that country; and the captain, by intelligence from within, had a certain account that the garrison were less vigilant than usual; therefore, as soon as he had provided a sufficient number of scaling ladders, he made the attempt, and at first succeeded so far, that his whole advanced party got over the first wall, which was the lowest, unperceived by any one within; but one of the long ladders breaking as they were pulling it over the first wall, it awakened and alarmed the next centry, who challenged, and, receiving no answer, fired. The nearest guard immediately hoisted some blue lights (a composition made of Sulphur and antimony, which throws an ex-

ceeding clear light all around to a considerable distance) by which they saw the assailants at the foot of the inner wall, and preparing to mount. Upon this the general alarm was given: From all parts the troops came running, every one with some weapon in his hand, but most with muskets, and every instant their fire, with their numbers, increased, on which a retreat was ordered and performed with a very inconsiderable loss, as the soldiers of the garrison were in too much confusion to take a proper aim, and they neither had, nor sent any party between the walls, to attack with any other sort of weapon.

Soon after this Capt. Caillaud was obliged to return, as before mentioned, to Trichinoply; but as soon as he heard of the French army's having marched northward, as that place was then out of danger, he returned to the siege of Madura, carrying along with him two 24 pounders, which he made so good use of, that, by the 9th of July, he had made a breach in both the walls surrounding the place, which he thought practicable, and would have been so, had he had a sufficient number of Europeans along with him. However, with those he had, assisted by the seapoys, he made an assault that afternoon, but his Europeans being only ninety in number, were so faintly seconded by his seapoys, and the besieged made such an obstinate defence, chusing rather to die in the breach than turn their backs, that several of his Europeans, and some of his bravest seapoys, were either killed or disabled, and the rest so fatigued with slaughter, that at last they were forced to retreat, as the breach was now become impracticable by the heaps of dead; nor could the captain prevail with his seapoys to make a second assault, though the breach was afterwards made more practicable, therefore he was glad to give ear to the terms of accommodation proposed by the rebellious brother, who delivered up Madura, upon the payment of 170,000 Roupees*.

I do not find that this rebellious brother had any assistance from the French: Probably he did not desire it, as French faith has in that country the same character it has in Europe. But another rebellious brother of our nabob's, whom he had made polygar of Nelloure, not only rebelled against him, but applied to the French for assistance; accordingly, the French sent him 70 or 80 Europeans and some seapoys, for which he made over to them the ports of Ramahatam and Kistnapatam, with a

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* An Indian roupee is worth near half a crown of our money.

certain district of the country; for the French always suppose a good title in every grantor, who is willing to make them an useful grant. We had, therefore, a double reason to assist our nabob against this rebellious brother: First, in order to prevent our nabob from being rendered unable to pay the large debt he owed our company; and next, in order to prevent the French from taking possession of these two ports, with which our merchants at Madras had a considerable trade. For these reasons colonel Forde was, in the month of April, as before mentioned, detached from Madras, with 100 Europeans, 50 Coffrees†, and 300 seapoys; two field pieces, one 18 pounder, and 3 royals. Upon his approach the polygar shut himself up, with all his forces, in Nelloure, which is a pretty large town, surrounded by a very thick mud wall, with a dry ditch on all sides but one, where there is the bed of a river, dry at all times but in the rainy season. The siege of that town was, therefore, presently undertaken, and, by the 5th of May, such a breach made as was deemed practicable: On that day an assault was begun early in the morning; and our people, especially the Europeans and Coffrees, mounted the breach with great briskness; but upon their advancing near the top of it, they met with such a vigorous resistance from the polygar's troops, encouraged by his presence, that it was impossible for them to get higher, and, after a bloody conflict of 45 minutes, the Europeans and Coffrees were deserted by the seapoys, who turned tail, and run as fast as they could towards our battery; whereupon Col. Forde, after having had 40 Europeans and 50 Coffrees and seapoys killed or wounded, was obliged to order a retreat, which was made in so good order, that the besieged durst not venture to pursue, or to make any sally, consequently, in the retreat, not a man was hurt: but the colonel was obliged to delay prosecuting the siege till his wounded men should recover, and before they were all fully recovered, he received orders to join Col. Adlercron, as I have already mentioned.

To return now to the French army, which I left at Chettaput: Soon after having reduced that fortress, they marched back to Pondicherry, nor did they attempt any thing further against us, though, by their fleet, which arrived in September, they received a reinforcement of a thousand men, whereby they were made greatly superior to us upon that coast. Probably they were afraid of being surprised by the

rainy season, had they gone upon any new expedition; as that season always begins some time in October, and continues for at least three months, during which time it is impossible to undertake, or even to return from any expedition by land, as there is no passing the rivers, and it is in that season extremely dangerous to attempt any thing by sea; therefore I shall conclude this year's history of our war in the East-Indies, with an account of the glorious behaviour of three of our company's ships in that part of the world.

Beside the ships of war which the French had upon the Coromandel coast, they had ordered two, a ship of 64 guns and a frigate of 26, to cruize to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, with a view to intercept some of our company's ships, in their passage to or from the East-Indies, as they very seldom have any convoy in that part of their voyage; and if these two ships had happened to meet with one single ship of ours they would certainly have taken her; but unluckily for them, they met, about 100 leagues to the eastward of the cape, with three in company all homeward bound, namely, the Suffolk, Capt. Wilson; the Haughton, Capt. Walpole; and the Godolphin, Capt. Hutchinson. However, as they were all designed for trade, not for fighting, the Frenchmen rejoiced at what they deemed their good fortune, and, with an assurance of riches as well as victory, attacked them. Our three brave captains resolving to stand by one another to the last, they formed themselves into a line, and a furious engagement ensued, that lasted for three hours, in which the French several times attempted to board one or other of them, but were always beat off with great loss: At last, they found they had lost such a number of men, either killed, or wounded and disabled, that they began to be afraid they had caught a Tartar, and, therefore, were almost as glad to get off as they had been at first to engage. How many men they lost is not known, but, what must be very surprising to every one that does not know the difference between the English and French manner of fighting a ship, our merchant-men had not so much as one man killed, and but one wounded; so that it may truly be said, they all arrived safe in England; and our East-India company were so prudent, as well as generous, as to give a gratuity of 2000l. to be distributed to the crews of these three ships, as a reward for their courage and fidelity.

[To be continued in our next.]

† Negroes or Africans.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

DR. Storke, who published at Vienna, last year, a treatise *De Cicuta*, (see our last vol. p. 390) has lately informed a correspondent in London, that, since the publication of that work, he had received letters from almost every part of Europe, confirming his good opinion of the virtues of the *Cicuta*; and that he is about to publish a second treatise upon the same subject, containing still more extraordinary relations, of cures brought about by administering that plant. There is no doubt, therefore, but that endeavours will be made here to confirm the truth of the Doctor's assertions; more especially, as some of the diseases, in which Dr. Storke found the *Cicuta* attended with great success, are such as are, of all other, the most shocking to human nature, and have, by too long experience, been found to give way to no other means.

Hence it is highly important to every one, more particularly to physicians, that the very plant directed by Dr. Storke be administered, and no other in the place of it, either through inattention or want of knowledge; as judgment in the physician is of no real service, unless his prescriptions are faithfully prepared.

For these reasons it may not be improper to inform those medical practitioners, who are not conversant in botany, and who may, nevertheless, be desirous of trying the effects of the *Cicuta*, that, at this time of the year, there is another plant, growing in the same places, and often mixed with it, so much resembling it in appearance, as not, without some attention to be distinguished from it; which however greatly differs from it in sensible qualities. Great care, therefore, ought to be taken that the one of these should be selected from the other.

As Dr. Storke has transmitted hither a specimen of the plant he has employed, no doubt can remain in ascertaining its species. It is the *Cicuta vulgaris* of the botanists, or common hemlock.

The plant so much resembling hemlock is the *Cicutaria vulgaris* of the botanists, which in some parts of England is called *Cow-weed*; in others *Wild Cicely*. Its greatest resemblance to hemlock is in the spring, before the stalks of the leaves of the hemlock are interspersed with purple spots, and, therefore, at that season, more

easily mistaken for it: though, even then, the leaves of the hemlock smell much stronger, are more minutely divided, and of a deeper green colour, than those of the *Cow-weed*. Afterwards, indeed, they are more easily distinguished, as the *Cicutaria* flowers at the end of April and beginning of May, and the *Cicuta* not till June, when the other is past: to say nothing of the flowering stalk of the *Cow-weed* being furrowed and somewhat downy; and that of hemlock, smooth, even, and always spotted. These plants differ likewise, very essentially, in their seeds, which in the *Cow-weed* are long, smooth, and black when ripe; whereas those of *Hemlock* are small, channelled, and swelling towards their middle.

Besides the *Cow-weed*, there is another plant in appearance very like the *Hemlock*, although widely differing from it in other respects; and, unless I am very greatly misinformed, quantities of this have been collected and sold in London for the *Hemlock*. This is more likely to be taken for the hemlock in summer or autumn, as it is an annual plant, and is produced, and flowers late in the season. The plant here meant is the *Cicuta minor* of Parkinson, or *Cicutaria tenuifolia* of Ray. This however is easily distinguished from *Hemlock*, by its being of the colour and shape of Parsley, its flowering stalks having no purple or other spots, and not having the strong smell peculiar to hemlock.

To the two plants before-mentioned, may be added a third, which very frequently, more especially about London, grows along with, and is mixed with the *Hemlock*. This plant is called, by the late excellent Mr. Ray, *small Hemlock-Chervil with rough seeds*; and is denominated by Caspar Bauhin, in his Pinax, *Myrrhis sylvestris seminibus asperis*. This, like the *Cow-weed* before-mentioned, can only be mistaken for hemlock in the spring. It may be distinguished then from it, by the leaves of the *Myrrhis* being more finely cut, of a paler green colour, and though they have somewhat of the hemlock smell are far less strong, and have no spots. This plant flowers in April, and the seeds are ripe before the hemlock begins to flower; and these seeds are cylindrical, rough, and terminated in an oblong point.

The leaves of hemlock are most fit for medicinal purposes, as being in their greatest perfection, when collected in dry weather

weather, from the middle of May to the time that their flowering stems begin to shoot: as by that time the plants will have felt the effects of the warm sun, have acquired an highly virose smell, and the stems of the leaves are covered with purple spots, an argument of the exaltation of their juices. And we should be attentive here to give them all these advantages, as three degrees of latitude, and other circumstances of soil and situation, may occasion a very sensible difference in the qualities of the same plant. An instance of which occurs in the plant under consideration, and may be one of the causes, why the effects of the hemlock have not been such here, as we are assured they are at Vienna, viz. Dr. Storke says, that the root of hemlock, when cut into slices, pours forth a milky juice, which I have never seen it do here in England.

There are several vegetables, which though they thrive apparently well, their productions are nevertheless not the same as in other parts of the world, where the heat is more intense, and the summers are of longer continuance. It would be extremely difficult here, though the plants thrive very well, to produce from the white poppy or *Cistus ladanifera* either the *Opium* or the *Labdanum* the known production of these vegetables in other parts of the world. No art can make here the *Tragacantha* pour forth its gum, or the *Lentiscus* its mastick; to these might be added many others too tedious to mention.

In such mild winters, as the last, the leaves of hemlock may be procured in any part of it; but they are not to be depended upon; as their specific smell is then comparatively weak, their juices poor and watery, and they are wholly without spots.

I am, &c.

To the Reverend Mr. JOHN WESLEY.

S I R,

I Have perused that something, or rather nothing, which you give the appellation of an answer, (see p. 91.) I should really be ashamed to put my name to such a performance. But, to deny, is not to disprove; nor will the affectation of low humour pass for solid conclusive argument. I shall only take notice of what immediately relates to myself. You are pleased, Sir, to send me to your school for instruction, but I must decline the acceptance of a master, who seems to be entirely

unacquainted with the first rudiments of language, even of common Grammar. You say, that *dogmas* is Greek; if it be, point out what case and number it is of. You farther assert, that it is mere Heathen Greek, which shews, what an adept you are in the sacred language. If you will refer to Ephesians ii. 15. you will see that it is a word made use of by an apostle. Consult the best of commentators, among the ancients, St. Chrysostom, on the place, and it will appear, that it is so peculiarly a scriptural expression, that it implies no less than christianity itself. For this reason it is, that christians are frequently termed *οἱ τῆ διγματος*. And, if I mistake not, in the rescript of Aurelian against Paulus Samosatensis, as it is recorded by Eusebius, the christian bishops are particularly distinguished as *ἐκ τῆς διγματος*. Who I am, and where I live, is nothing to the purpose. I have no inclination to be dragged from my beloved obscurity into publick view. Very prudent too is it, for controversial writers to conceal their names; for I have observed, that they too often entirely leave the subject in dispute, only to follow personal altercations. I am,

Your very humble servant,

R. W.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Entreat the favour of a place, in your Magazine, for a few extracts from the examinations of two popish priests, who made a very considerable figure as itinerant preachers, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; they declaimed, with great zeal, against the corruptions of popery, were followed by numbers, and much admired for their most edifying, and most heavenly discourses. Let the publick judge, how near our modern methodist performers have copied the celebrated originals; have faithfully imitated their language and actions. The book I refer to, is the introduction to Dr. Nalson's collections, p. 39.

In the year 1567, Faithful Commion, a friar of the order of St. Dominick, reputed a very zealous protestant, much admired and followed by the people, for his seeming piety, particularly for his bold invectives against Pius Quintus, then pope, was examined before the queen and council, being charged to be no true protestant, but a false impostor; a sower of sedition

dition amongst her majesty's loyal subjects.

Archbishop Parker. Of what profession art thou?

Faithful Commyn. Of Christ's order.

A. B. What order is that?

F. C. A preacher of the holy gospel.

A. B. What gospel is that you call the holy gospel?

F. C. The gospel of Jesus Christ.

A. B. Under what power do you own to hold that gospel?

F. C. Under Christ and his saints.

A. B. Wherefore would you dare to preach, having not got a licence of permission, under some of our bishops hands? How shall we be assured, that you are not of the Romish church?

F. C. There are several have heard my prayers, and my sermons, and can testify that I have spoken against Rome, and her pope, as much as any of the clergy have, since they have fallen from her. I wonder, therefore, why I should be suspected.

A. B. By your answer, Mr. Commyn, I perceive, you would have any one preach, so that he spoke against the pope in his sermons.

F. C. Not every one; but he whose function it is, and he who hath the spirit.

A. B. What spirit is this you mean?

F. C. The spirit of grace and truth.

A. B. But is this spirit that is in you, either the spirit of grace or truth, that doth not comply with the orders of the church, lately purged and cleansed from schism and idolatry?

F. C. Therefore I endeavour to make it purer, as far as God permits.

A. B. How do you endeavour to make the church purer, when you neither communicate with her in sacrament or in prayer?

F. C. Yes, I endeavour it, when I pray to God that he would open the eyes of men to see their errors, and several have joined with me, when I have prayed among them; and I have both taken and given the body of Christ, to those of tender consciences, who have assembled with me, in the fear of the Lord.

A. B. By your words then, you have a congregation that follows you?

F. C. I have.

A. B. Of what parish, and in what diocese?

F. C. Neither of any certain parish, nor in any certain diocese.

A. B. Where then, I pray?

F. C. Even in the wide world, amongst

the flock of Christ, scattered over the whole earth.

Queen. Your diocese is very large, Mr. Commyn.

Another witness was called into the council-chamber.

A. Queen. What is your name?

Answer. My name is Mary Dean.

Queen. Did you see this Faithful Commyn, that was here now before us, praying to the people?

M. D. I saw him, and thought he was distracted, when I heard him pray; but the people said, he was a heavenly man, and that it was God's spirit made him weep for the sins of the world.

When Commyn came from the council, he acquainted his followers, that the council had acquitted him, and that he was warned of God to go beyond the seas, to instruct the protestants therein, and that soon he would return to his flock with better success. He told them that spiritual prayer was the chief testimony of a true protestant. So, after he had, with a multitude of tears, prayed an extempore prayer, the better to prey upon the poor deluded people, he took his leave of them, telling them, he had not one farthing to support him in his journey; yet, being God's cause, he would undertake it out of charity, and he was assured, that the Lord would raise up friends wherever he travelled. This speech set most of the people a weeping, especially the women; who requested their husbands to contribute towards his necessities; and it was made appear, after his escape out of England, that they collected for him 130l. besides what the compassionate sex had bestowed upon him, unknown to their husbands.

He fled beyond the seas, and went to Rome, where pope Pius Quintus put him in prison; but Commyn writing to the pope, that he had something of importance to communicate to him, the pope sent for him the next day; and as soon as he saw him, said, Sir, I have heard how you have set forth me and my predecessors, among your hereticks of England, by reviling my person, and railing at my church. To whom Commyn replied, I confess my lips have uttered that which my heart never thought; but your holiness little thinks I have done you a most considerable service, notwithstanding I have spoken so much against you. To which the pope returned, How, in the name of Jesus, Mary, and of all his saints, hast thou done so? Sir, said Commyn,

min, I preached against set forms of prayer, and I called the English prayers English mass, and have persuaded several to pray spiritually and extempore. And this hath so much taken with the people, that the church of England is become as odious to that sort of people whom I instructed, as mass is to the church of England. And this will be a stumbling block to that church, while it is a church. Upon which the pope commended him, and gave him a reward of two thousand ducats for his good service.

What is observable in this narrative, is the original of separate congregations, of extempore prayers, vilifying the publick church service, stiling it english mass; the pretences to the spirit, the denying the king's supremacy, disproving lawful ordination and licenses to preach in stated parochial congregations; the juggling people out of their money and their loyalty, are all arrows that originally came out of the romish quiver. And that there can be no doubt, but ever since this man's success, the pope and college *de propaganda fide*, the jesuits and priests have been industrious to improve this advantage, and to stock us with disguised emissaries, who increase our differences, and exasperate all the separations against the church of England, in hopes by our divisions to destroy both.

But that in the mouth of two witnesses truth may be justified, I will present the reader with an exact counter-part of the same romish indenture, whereby they have all bound themselves to work the ruin of the church of England, by their method of raising, fomenting, supporting and exasperating divisions, and separation among us.

The following narrative is a true copy taken out of the registry of the episcopal see of Rochester, in that book which begins *An. 2 & 3, Phil. et Mar.* and is continued to 15 Eliz.

In the year 1568, being the eleventh of queen Elizabeth, one Thomas Heth, brother of Nicholas Heth, bishop of Rochester, in the reign of king Henry the eighth, came to the dean of Rochester, and pretending to be a poor minister, made application to him to present him to the bishop, in order to some preferment. The dean thought it fit to hear the same Thomas Heth preach in the cathedral church, before he would interest himself in his behalf to the bishop. Accordingly he appointed him to preach upon the 21st of

November, when he took his text Acts xii. ver. 8. *Peter therefore was kept in prison, but prayers were made without ceasing of the church, to God for him.* But so it happened, that while he was preaching, casually pulling out his handkerchief, a letter dropt into the bottom of the pulpit, directed to him, by the name of Thomas Finne, from one Samuel Malt, a notorious english jesuit, then at Madrid in Spain. The letter being found in the pulpit, by Richard Fisher, sexton of the cathedral, he carried it immediately to the dean, who upon perusal went presently with it to the reverend father in God Edmond Gest, then bishop of that see, who upon the reading of it, instantly caused the said Heth to be apprehended, and the next day being Monday Nov. 22, brought him to examination.

Bishop. You said, that it was not those prayers of the church of England as are now established, that brought Peter out of prison, but spiritual prayer?

Heth. And were they not spiritual prayers that availed him? and where have we scripture for any set form in the church?

Bishop. Hath not our gracious queen by her learned council and assembly of divines, who several times sat for the reformation of religion, now declared and confirmed by her highness's high court of parliament, established the forms and manners thereof, and what hath any particular man to meddle any further?

Heth. It was my endeavour to make it purer.

The letter was as follows,

Brother,

"The council of our fraternity have thought fit to send you, David George, Theodorus Sator, and John Huts, their collections, which you may distribute, where-ever you may see it may be for your purpose, according to the people's inclinations," and thus concludes. "This we have certified to the council and cardinals, that there is no other way to prevent people from turning hereticks, and for the recalling of others back again to the mother church, than by the diversities of doctrines. We all wish you to prosper."

Madrid, Oct. 28, 1563.

SAM. MALT.

H Dr. Nalson in his marginal notes, desires the reader seriously to observe, that the jesuits, pope and cardinals, have laid this down as a maxim, that divisions and separations are the most effectual way to

introduce popery, and ruin the protestant religion.

The doctor concludes his narrative with the following remarks. We may observe that the chief rise and original of our unhappy divisions and separations, is to be fetched from the devilish policy of the papists, counterfeiting a design to advance the reformation of the protestant religion to a greater purity. That the pope, cardinals and jesuits, have been always instrumental in raising these divisions and separations, and that they judge this the most effectual way to introduce popery: that they hate our bishops and prayers, and delude innocent unwary people into a dislike and hatred of them: that there is no way to discover them, but by their sowing those seeds of separation and sedition: and that, therefore, it is the interest of all true protestants to unite with the church of England, and thereby give that deadly blow to the Romanists, which the bishops here seem prophetically to foretel, and to quit those separations, which otherwise will hazard the ruin of the protestant religion, by the introduction of popery.

I am your, &c.

T. A. D

Abstract of the new Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. (see p. 164.)

MANY persons, by losses and other misfortunes, being rendered incapable of paying their whole debts, yet willing to make the utmost satisfaction they can; and many of them being able to serve his majesty by sea or land, yet detained in prison by their creditors, or forced to go out of this realm; for the relief of such persons, from the passing of this act, alphabetical lists shall be made out upon oath, by the keepers of prisons, of prisoners in custody for debt on 25 October, 1760, or since then, with the time when charged, and at whose suit; and setting forth that none of such prisoners, to their knowledge or their privity, have voluntarily, or with design, or in expectation to take any benefit from any act to be made for relief of insolvent debtors, surrendered themselves or were committed to prison, or got their names entered as prisoners in the books of the prison. The said lists shall be delivered in the quarter-sessions.—The oaths shall be administered to the keepers of the goals by the justices in court, and be entered and subscribed at the bottom of each list. The list shall be kept by the clerk of the peace.—Copies of the lists shall be delivered in to be fixed up in April. 1761.

the prisons, and on the gates thereof.—Persons inserted in the lists being prisoners, without a fraudulent intention, on 25 October, 1760, conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.—Prisoners in custody at the time of passing this act, who were arrested for debt on or before 25 October, 1760, and held to bail, and surrendered themselves, &c. on or before 28 November, 1760, on conforming to the regulations of this act, shall be discharged.—Justices, upon the petition of the prisoner, and his delivering a schedule of his estate, shall issue their warrant for bringing the prisoner to the quarter sessions, with the warrant of detainer and copy of the writ.—The schedule of the prisoner's estate, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the peace, for the inspection of the creditors.—Prisoners intending to petition for their discharge shall give previous notice thereof thrice, in the Gazette, and, if living without the bills of mortality, also in a news paper published near the place of their residence, paying 2d, each time, and no more, for such notices. The first notice shall be inserted 30 days, and the last 10 days, before the quarter sessions.—A prisoner being brought into court, due publication of the notices required being proved, he shall deliver in a schedule of his estate, debts, and creditors, and, on delivering in the said schedule shall take an oath, that on the 25th day of October, 1760, he was a prisoner, or else, as the case may be, that since the 25th day of October, 1760, he hath surrendered, or hath been committed, in discharge of his bail, or for want of bail, as the cause shall be; and that he was actually arrested before the said 25th day of October, in the action or suit, in which he surrendered, or was committed; and that he hath ever since continued a prisoner, within the prison, or the liberties thereof, without any collusion; and that the schedule is just. The schedule and oath shall be subscribed in the court; and lodged with the clerk of the peace, for the examination of the creditors.—The court, if required by the creditor, may administer an oath to the goaler, or any other person, touching any of the matters prescribed to be sworn to. The prisoner's oath not being disproved, the court shall discharge him upon paying a fee of 1s. to the goaler.—The estate and effects of the prisoner, upon his discharge, shall vest in the clerk of the peace, who shall make over the same to the assignees named by the court, for which he shall be paid

paid 2s. and no more. Assignees may sue, and execute any trust or power in the prisoner's behalf; and give discharges. They shall get in, with all speed, the estate and effects of the prisoner, and make sale, within two months, of the prisoner's real estate, in manner agreed upon at a meeting of the creditors summoned for that purpose; and make a dividend within three months; first making up their accounts, and verifying the same upon oath. Thirty days notice shall be given of making any dividends, and none shall receive any share thereof but such as shall prove their debts. Debts entered, shall be examined into and determined by the court. The surplus of the prisoner's estate, after satisfying all claims thereon, shall go to the prisoner.—No suit in equity shall be commenced, but by consent of the majority, in value, of the creditors.—The clerk of the peace shall exhibit to the creditor, or his attorney, upon payment of rs. the schedule of the prisoner's estate and effects: An attested copy thereof shall be granted; which shall be evidence in all courts. The clerk of the peace refusing to produce such schedule, or to deliver a copy thereof, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, shall forfeit 10l. and treble costs; one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other to the poor of the parish.—Assignees of copyhold and customary estates shall compound with the lord of the manor, and be admitted tenants thereupon.—The prisoner's or fugitive's right and interest only shall be affected by this act.—Effects on the premises, where rent is due, shall be transferred to the landlord, and not made over to the assignees, unless they shall agree to satisfy the landlord.—All mortgages, statutes, recognizances, and judgments, shall take place, preferable to claims of an inferior nature.—The power in a prisoner of leasing lands, &c. shall vest in the assignees.—The acting goaler at the time of delivering the lists, only, shall be liable to be sworn.—The court, if required by a creditor, opposing the prisoner's discharge, shall administer an oath to the goaler, that the prisoner was really and truly a prisoner in his custody, and that the copy of the cause of his commitment or detainer, now by him produced to the court, is a true copy. If such person shall not have been the goaler on Oct. 25, 1760, or since, then an oath shall be administered to him, that he hath examined the books of commitment of prisoners, and that he verily believes the said books are really true, and by them it appears that

the prisoner was really and truly a prisoner.

- The court, if required by a creditor, may summon the person who acted as goaler on Oct. 25, 1760, or since, and examine him touching the commitment and continuance in custody of the prisoner.—A goaler disobeying the warrant, or order of the court, &c. shall forfeit 100l. with treble costs.—Debtors who were beyond the seas on 25 Oct. 1760, surrendering themselves, may take the benefit of this act, upon the same terms as other prisoners; excepting such particulars wherein the cases of both differ.—A goaler and printer of the Gazette, or other news paper, not complying with the regulations in this act, shall forfeit 100l. to the prisoners with treble costs of suit.—A goaler convicted of perjury, shall forfeit 500l. with full costs of suit, &c. one moiety to go to the informer, and the other towards satisfying the debts of the creditors.—A clerk of the peace refusing the prisoner a copy of his discharge, or taking exorbitant fees for the same, or for assigning over the prisoner's estate and effects, shall forfeit 20l. to the prisoner.—A prisoner convicted of perjury shall suffer as a felon.—Persons discharged by this act, shall not be liable to arrest for debts, &c. contracted before 25 October, 1760.—Justices, sheriffs, and goalers, may plead this act to any action of escape, or suit brought against them, and recover treble costs.—Persons discharged may plead generally &c. to all actions or judgments brought against them before 25 October, 1760, &c. and in other suits, may plead in discharge of their persons from execution. A plaintiff may reply generally, &c. but if nonsuited, shall pay treble costs.—Bankrupts not obtaining their certificates in due time, shall be excluded from the benefit of this act.—Attornies embezzling, &c. clients money or effects, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—A goaler shall permit the speaking in private to prisoners, whose names are inserted in the list, or Gazette, &c. and the examining the original books of entries, &c. on penalty of 40l. with costs of suit.—A prisoner's future estate and effects, notwithstanding his personal discharge, shall be liable to creditors; wearing apparel, bedding, and working tools, &c. not exceeding 10l. value excepted.—A creditor may sue for the recovery of a debt due at the time of the prisoner's discharge, but shall not hold the prisoner to special bail, nor take his person, wearing apparel, bedding or tools, in judgment;

ment; and no advantage shall be taken of the cause of action not accruing within three years.—A discharge of any prisoner shall be no acquittal to the copartner or sureties.—A goaler making false entries in the prison book or lists shall forfeit 500l. with treble costs, over and above all other penalties, for such fraud.—A prisoner refusing to declare the abode, &c. of the person at whose suit he is detained, or to come to the creditor in the lodge, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—Justices for the counties of York and Lincoln, shall meet at the county goals, &c. for discharge of prisoners.—Those who are prisoners for their fees, or other demands of the goaler or officer, shall be discharged.—Debtors to the crown, and prisoners who owe above 1000l. to one person, unless the creditors consent, shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—A creditor opposing a prisoner's discharge, shall allow him 3s. 6d. per week. On non-payment, the prisoner shall be discharged.—Discharges shall be obtained by 31 March, 1763.—Persons seized of an estate in tail, claiming the benefit of this act, shall deliver up the same to the creditors.—Assignees may apply for further examination of the prisoner, touching the discovery of his effects, &c. and justices may send for and examine the prisoner accordingly. A prisoner refusing to appear, or to answer upon oath, may be committed.—Twenty pounds per cent. shall be allowed on discovering, within 12 months, any part of the prisoner's estate not returned in the schedule.—A discharge obtained fraudulently shall be void.—As many persons too often chuse rather to continue in prison, and spend their substance there, than discover and deliver up to their creditors their estates or effects towards satisfying their just debts; the creditor may compel any prisoner, committed, or who shall hereafter be committed, and charged in execution, to appear at the quarter sessions, with the copy of his detainer, and deliver in upon oath a just schedule of his estate. A prisoner subscribing the schedule, and making a discovery of his estate, shall be discharged, at the general, or quarter-sessions, under this act. On his refusal so to do, or concealing to the amount of 20l. &c. he shall suffer as a felon.—[Hence it should seem that this act may be considered as a perpetual act of insolvency.]—Where a prisoner is to be compelled, notice shall be given in the Gazette, &c. that other creditors may come in. After assignees shall be chosen

the estate and effects of the prisoner shall be sold with all speed, and distribution made among the creditors. Disputes touching any debt shall be determined by the court; and surplus monies paid over to the prisoner.—A prisoner compelled to deliver up his estate and effects shall be liable also to undergo further examination for discovery of his effects on the application of the assignees, in the same manner as prisoners under this act, and, on refusal, may be committed.—Persons concealing any estate or effects of the prisoner shall forfeit 1000l. and double value, with treble costs of suit.—Assignees, with consent of the majority, in value, of the creditors, may compound for debts due to the prisoner's estate; and may submit any dispute relating thereto to arbitration, or otherwise may settle and agree the same as they shall think fit.—Assignees may be petitioned against, for insufficiency, fraud, mismanagement, or other misbehaviour; the court thereupon shall summon the parties, and make such orders therein as they shall think fit.—Where mutual credit has been given, the ballance shall be stated and allowed.—Those who are prisoners upon process out of courts of conscience shall have the benefit of this act.—Persons who took the benefit of the act of 28 George II. shall be excluded the benefit of this act.—Mariners, and those who have been in the sea or land service, shall, upon their discharge, if under 50 years of age, and approved of, serve during the present war; and if they desert, &c. they shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment, at suit of their creditors.—This act shall not extend to Scotland.

To the worthy ELECTORS of GREAT BRITAIN (continued from p. 117.)

PERhaps some of you, gentlemen, who are independent, may reply; "we will certainly make the most prudent choice according to the best of our judgment, but what can we do against the far greater multitude of selfish, interested and dissolute electors, who either enrich themselves by their vote and interest at elections, or like profane Esau, eat and drink more than their whole property in the country, as the price of their vote. We independents may, if we please, sacrifice our private interest to the publick good: we may heroically refuse proffered benefits, and incur the lasting displeasure of powerful candidates, by opposing their interest, and yet, not really serve our country. Could we by our zeal and utmost assiduity

assiduity have an equal chance of attaining the glorious object of our arduous pursuit, the *Salvation of our Country*, nothing could seduce or deter us from our duty: but where all appears against us, and nothing for us, without a *bare Probability* of success, it would be downright knight-errantry to engage in a conflict so unequal. We have long struggled against the stream, and find we aim at impossibilities. Add to all this, the insuperable difficulty of knowing the *real* intentions and dispositions of the human heart; so as to be sure our choice is worthy our assiduity and pains. Fatal experience has taught us, that after many families have been greatly injured and others ruined, by supporting an *apparent* patriot-candidate, the hero of their public spirit has shamefully deserted the common cause; and given them the cruel mortification of seeing they had ruined themselves, in contributing *eventually* to their country's loss and disgrace."--These are melancholly truths, and engraven upon the heart of every true patriot. You may hurt yourselves, but cannot help your country against a majority corrupted in their sentiments, and depraved in their morals. From them we can expect no relief: the most pathetick address, and the utmost energy of language, or persuasive eloquence, is totally lost upon them. They are deaf to all reasoning and expostulation, but the present debauch, or offered bribe. Their country, the publick good, the welfare of posterity, and even their own future welfare, means nothing with them; has no influence on their unthinking, sordid minds. Shall we then hope for *Reformation* from the candidates who carry their elections by such *infamous* tools? were no bribe offered none could be *accepted*. Were no *Debauch* prepared, the needy electors could not eat and drink their senses and their votes. The candidates are therefore the seducers, the tempters by whom the intoxicated electors are betrayed to betray their country. Happy for the community, were the pernicious consequences of their vile conduct confined to themselves! where then shall we seek a support to the tottering constitution? what shall we oppose to this dreadful inundation of *venality, corruption* and *debauchery*? what; but our benevolent and virtuous young sovereign? who has had no need of a *parliamentary Sanction* to *warn* his past conduct, nor to assist him in

pursuing measures inconsistent with the true interest of Great-Britain, who has openly declared his aversion to all *undue influence* in elections. Whoever, therefore, presumes to influence the ensuing election by *Places, Pensions, Honours, Promotions* or *Promises*, by *feasting* and *intoxicating* the unworthy electors (who disgrace the very name) or by *Frowns, Threatnings*, and *Impositions*, intimidate the honest electors, under any pretence; act counter to the royal declaration, are enemies to their king and country. His majesty's declaration is nothing less than an invitation to all loyal subjects, to keep a watchful eye over the emissaries of corruption: and an assurance that the royal authority will be legally interposed to punish offenders. Divine Providence now offers you an *extraordinary* opportunity to make a noble stand, under the auspice of your beloved monarch, against *Faction, Arbitrary Power*, and *Corruption*: once more then rouse all your powers and faculties, exert your utmost diligence to promote a free election; detect men of bad characters; expose their nefarious practices, in getting their elections; explore, indefatigably, the hidden tracts of bribery and corruption; leave not the delinquents, until you strip them of their ill-gotten trust and honour. Where power overcomes right, be not afraid to present your grievances before the throne; where sits a sovereign, ready to hear your complaints and redress your wrongs; who longs for an opportunity of shewing his *Heart truly British*, and wedded to the constitution. *Now or Never* must the commonwealth be purged from those pollutions it has received under former male administrations of the grand corruptor, his co-adjutors and successors in office, and imitators in conduct. Much is wanting to be done, great things have been promised by all the candidates, at every new election, but where is the performance? has the constitution been reinvigorated by any one step of real reformation, these forty years? have *annual* or *triennial Parliaments* been restored? have septennial parliaments been secured, according to the rules of common prudence, from corrupt ministerial influence? have not place-men and crown-dependants almost filled the house? could an assembly having such a majority, give a free, impartial vote between the minister and the people? have we not seen examples of *Ministerial Vengeance*, on the heads

heads of those few place-men, who dar'd to speak and vote for the people? has not the number of place-men been continually encreasing? have their salaries been diminished? have *British Blood* and *Treasure* been *wasted* on account of Britons only? has not *British Money* been the *Foot-ball* of all *Europe*? has not the lavishing of English gold among *hungry, helpless Mercenaries* been the principal means of setting the continent on fire, and blazing up the flame of war, beyond the power of human policy to extinguish? has not the money thus profusely and imprudently squander'd away, been raised by taxes burthensome to trade and manufacture? are not these taxes mortgaged for near their value? what hope then of redemption and exemption from these taxes? have not excise-laws been multiplied and extended? have not states-men racked their brains to invent ways and means to raise money, and as eagerly invented the means of *Dissipation*?—Who have supported, approved and confirmed all those measures foreign and domestick? those complaisant members, who have always acquiesced with an implicit faith, in the ruling administration. Who never gave themselves the trouble to examine *Ministerial Conduct*, or to weigh the consequences, and had but one answer, to give to all their inquisitive constituents. "We know nothing, but hope all is for the best." Who gave a sanction to the weakest administration, when under parliamentary enquiry, by voting a general approbation of those ministers, whom all the world saw guilty of unpardonable blunders? Will you suffer such to be put in nomination? will you return them as guardians of your inestimable privileges, who by their former behaviour, have given infallible demonstrations that they are quite regardless of you, or your valuable rights and properties?

Gentlemen, the case is *critical* and *important*, it deeply concerns you and your children, to the latest posterity. If you will be free, if you will transmit *Liberty* to your children, you must return a *truly British free Parliament*, to support your patriot-king, in the necessary work of reforming the state, and expurgating the noxious humours it has long been contracting. Those *Honourable* and *Worthy* members, whose souls never yet ebb'd from their first principles, or swerved from their country's *true* interest, are the persons whom you are bound, by gratitude and

prudence, to honour with an unanimous re-election to that important trust, which they have never yet dishonoured or betrayed.—In the next place pay a great regard to the gentlemen recommended by those *Veteran Senators*; second their nomination, and support the same by your votes and honest influence: thus you will obtain a *new and Free Parliament*, that will guard your king against all his enemies foreign and domestick (if such there can be) and protect you in the safe enjoyment of all your rights and liberties, restore health and vigour to your excellent constitution, and transmit the same entire to succeeding generations; then would Britain long remain the seat of liberty, learning and virtue; the dread of tyrants and the envy of their slaves; the glory and delight of Europe, and the wonder of all nations.—That the first year of George III. may shine in future annals, as the happy æra of the compleat restoration, and firm establishment of the *British Constitution*, upon it's own solid base; that future bards immortalising your memories, as the conservators thereof, may inspire your successors with the same *laudable, disinterested* zeal, and commendable enthusiasm, to perpetuate and improve our excellent constitution—is the sole end of this address, from,

Your affectionate Country-man,
Britannus Philanthropos,
alias a true Briton.

To Mr. SAMUEL CHRERTOON.

(See p. 140.)

S I R,

I Return a short plain answer to your queries,

1. Where the christian religion has been fairly and fully proposed, in its pure genuine simplicity, I cannot conceive, that any judicious, impartial enquirer, can reject or resist its evidence; whether it has been thus preached to many populous nations of the world, admits a very great doubt, and that persons, some intelligent persons might refuse their assent, is by no means improbable, as they may be possessed with strong inveterate prejudices, so strong and confirmed, that they even worship a log of wood, instead of the one only true and living God.

2. By every degree of evidence, internal and external, I mean its native intrinsic excellency, and its numerous miraculous proofs.

3. The

3. The gospel of Christ.
4. It is to be lamented that there are corruptions and innovations in religion, but they do not, cannot destroy its credibility.
5. The christian religion is of great use, general benefit, as besides the additional discovery of the most important truths, it explains, confirms and heightens morality. I am your, &c.

EVANGELICUS.

To PHILANTHROPOS.

(See p. 132.)

S I R,

I Have perused your answer, which indicates neither a man of temper, judgment or ingenuity; you seem to be in so great an heat and hurry, that you have absolutely forgot, if not wilfully omitted the very point in dispute. The point is, how can he in any construction of law and reason, be said to receive the communion, who will not allow himself to be a member of christ, to be a christian, or what is the obligation of an oath, taken upon the holy evangelists, when the party who swears, disclaims their authority, if not denies their existence. Can this practice be reconciled to godly sincerity, or even moral honesty.

Now what reply have you made to this, not one single syllable. That it was never intended by our laws, that a deist should exercise the office of a magistrate is plain, because the law inflicts penalties on any magistrate, who shall deny the divine authority of the holy scriptures.

You seem longing to triumph without the least victory. That the same person published the queries and the answers, you have not yet proved. But upon supposition that it was true, what does the charge amount to. May not I, or you, or any one, assume a fictitious name in writing, without any derogation from our credit or character. Where is the impropriety that a man should propose a problem, and, when no one was inclined to solve it, that he should solve it himself. I shall not now attempt to pursue a wild incoherent Rambler, but if you are pleased to appear as a candid reasoner, and a fair disputant, and will treat a subject like a scholar and a gentleman, you are invited with Mr. Samuel Chrertoon, or any other friend, to answer the following propositions.

1. Whether man can be wiser than God?

2. Whether God must not know, what worship is most agreeable to himself?

3. Whether a revelation which came from God, must not then be of the greatest benefit to man?

4. Whether the christian religion does not bear all the genuine marks of a true religion, a religion which came from God?

5. Whether the wit of man can devise a more reasonable, a more useful religion than christianity, a religion more conducive to the glory of God, and the good of man?

6. Whether if it was possible for man to have discovered, by unassisted reason, an adequate rule of life in his original purity, that therefore he can arrive at the same attainments in the present state of corrupted nature?

7. Admitting that man, by the pure strength of natural reason, could discover a rule of life, yet without proper sanctions what was to enforce its practice?

8. Whether then it must not be a general good, for a plain positive law to be delivered to us by the authority of God, than for men to be left to themselves, and their own discoveries, or depend on the abstract speculations of philosophers, which the multitude has not leisure to peruse, nor capacity to apprehend?

9. Whether the offended part has not a right to propose the terms of reconciliation?

10. Whether before the glorious light of the gospel, men could be assured that God would forgive all sin upon repentance, as God is an holy and just, as well as a good and merciful God. Or should he pardon crimes of every nature, yet what certainty was there of pardon upon a refusal, a repetition of the same crimes, much less the hopes of a glorious reward?

11. Whether christianity be any more answerable for the crimes it forbids, than a physician is accountable for the disorders he prescribes against?

12. Can the Indian speech have the least shadow of truth, when we read of no country on earth, the most improved and civilized, where christianity is not embraced, that worships the supreme, spiritual Being, the only true and living God?

I am your humble servant,

EVANGELICUS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE factory of Bencoolen (said to be ransacked by the French, under the direction of the * count d'Estaing, but of which event the East-India company have received no advice) is situated on the island of Sumatra in Asia, and produces some drugs, but chiefly pepper. There has been lately some new forts erected, but it was always in but an indifferent condition in point of strength, both on account of the nature of the works, the small number of Europeans residing there, and the natural timidity of the natives, who might occasionally assist in a defence.—So that if it was capable of being soon demolished, it will be proportionably soon restored.

The island of Carack, from whence it is said the advices are received, being little known in Europe, and not at all remarked by travellers, some small account of its present state, by a person lately come from thence, may not be unacceptable to the public.

About eight years ago † baron Kniphausen being resident for the Dutch company at Bussorah, on some trifling dispute with the Turkish government, was arrested and thrown into prison, and, as is very common among the Turks, had no way to procure his enlargement but by submitting to pay an exorbitant fine, to the amount of near 12,000l. sterling, which he did, and there being two Dutch ships in the river, he immediately set sail with them for Batavia, where staying only a few days, he returned again into the gulph with two ships of force, landed here with a few workmen, some timber, and other materials for building a fort, and sent his two ships within the mouth of Bussorah river to make reprisals.—In the mean time two of the Turks ships, bound to Bussorah, stopt at Carack (as was usual) for pilots to carry them up the river.—The baron not being able to detain them forcibly, amused the captains to stay till his two ships returned from the river, when he seized them both. When the Turks at Bussorah got advice of this, the

mausoleum, or governor, sent people to offer to return the money, which the baron had been forced to pay, which was accepted, and the ships released.—At this time the baron got a grant of the island from the Persians to the Dutch company, and he has built a tolerable good fort (garrisoned with 100 Europeans) a little town, and also has got together about 4000 inhabitants; and as the island is extremely well situated for trade, being nearly in the middle channel, between the shores of Persia and Arabia Felix, and about 30 leagues from the mouth of Bussorah river, where all ships bound to Bussorah must call for pilots;—promises in a little time to be a very flourishing place.

The soil is rather sandy, but produces very good wheat. In several parts of the island are remains of christian churches, by which it is conjectured, the Portuguese were once settled here, though on the Dutch coming, it was only inhabited by a few poor Persian fishermen, who were, and are still the pilots to Bussorah.—Round the island are to be found some fine pearls, but they lie in deep waters.

Carack is about five miles in length, and two in breadth, in the track of those who travel from our settlements in India to Aleppo, by the way of the gulph.

The military commanding officer at Carack was, 1758, a Scotch-Hollander, and served as interpreter with the English who visited the place.

Extract from *A Method of breaking Horses, and teaching Soldiers to ride. Designed for the use of the Army.* By HENRY, Earl of PEMBROKE.

THIS noble lord appears to have been induced to publish his thoughts on a subject of which he is so great a master, by a laudable indignation against the wretched system of horsemanship that prevails in our army, which threatens the most fatal consequences.

With regard to the manner of placing a man on horseback at first, he observes, that “no man is well on horseback, nor can in any wise be firm, unless he be master of the balance of his body, quite unconstrained, with a full possession of himself,

* Count d'Estaing is the person that plundered the little settlement of Gambroon, when he was a prisoner to the English on his parole; and under which predicament he is said yet to remain.

† Baron Kniphausen, a polite and sensible man, who, although in the service of the States, may be said to be the sovereign of this little colony, planned, erected, and patronized by himself. He is brother to the Prussian minister, of the same title; now in England.

himself, and at his ease; none of which requisites can he enjoy, if his attention be taken up otherwise; as it must wholly be in a raw, unsupplied, and unprepared lad, who is put at once upon a rough horse.

The first time a man is put on horseback, it ought to be upon a very gentle horse. He never should be made to trot, till he is quite easy in the walk; nor gallop till he is able to trot properly: when he is gradually arrived at such a degree of firmness in his seat, the more he trots (which no man whatever should ever leave off) and the more he rides rough horses, the better.

Before you let the man mount, teach him to know, and always to examine, if the curb be well placed (I mean, when the horse has a bit in his mouth, which at first he should not; but only a snaffle, till the rider is firm in his seat, and the horse also somewhat taught;) and likewise if the nose-band be properly tight; the throat-band loofish and the mouth-piece neither too high, nor too low in the horse's mouth, but rightly put, so as not to wrinkle the skin nor to hang lax; the girths drawn moderately, but not too strait; and the crupper, and the breast-plate the same. When these things have been well looked to, let the man approach the horse gently near the shoulder; then taking the reins and a handful of the mane in his left hand, let him put his foot softly into the left stirrup, by pulling it towards him, lest he touch the horse with his toe (which might frighten him) then let him stand up a moment on it with his body straight, but not stiff; and after that, passing his right leg clear over the saddle without rubbing against any thing, let him seat himself calmly down. He must be cautious not to take the reins too short, for fear of making the horse rear, fall back, or throw up his head; but let him hold them of an equal and proper length, neither tight nor slack, and with the little finger placed betwixt them.

You must observe, that the stirrups be neither short nor long: but of such extent that when the rider, being well placed, puts his feet into them (about one-third of the length of each foot from the point of it) the points may be between two and three inches higher than the heels. The length is to be taken in the following method: make the rider place himself upon the saddle, straight, even, upright and well, with his legs hanging down, and the stirrups likewise; and when he is in this position, take up the stirrup, till the bot-

tom of it comes just under the ancle bone.

"It would scarce be possible (neither is it at all necessary) to teach the many more difficult and refined parts of horsemanship to the different kinds and dispositions, both of men and horses, which one meets with in a regiment; or to give the time and attention, requisite for it, to such numbers. In many regiments, the riding-money, at all appropriated to the intended use, seldom judiciously so? and frequently, I am afraid, the colonel rides himself of the business, by giving a pair of leather breeches to two or three ignorant fellows. Sometimes, indeed, the whole sum is given to one man, who is very rarely a fit person for the purpose. The money certainly that is allowed, if rightly disposed of, is full sufficient to procure and properly pay deserving and intelligent subjects; and moreover a saddler and gunsmith, who are absolutely necessary to every troop. The best method would be to qualify many quarter-masters as possible for riding, and under each, one rough rider, and one lance-rider at least for every troop. Every man should have more pay than the rest, and be an instructor to the whole regiment, going about from one quarter to another, and from troop to troop; and it should be part of his duty also to give lessons to the officers (as likewise to break their horses, who, I am sorry to say it, are (more than them at least) when on horseback, a disgrace, not only to themselves, but to the animals they ride on."

"As to horses that are apt to lie down in the water, if animating them, and tacking them vigorously, should fail of the desired effect (which seldom is the case) then break a straw-bottle full of water upon their heads, and let the water run into their ears, which is a thing they apprehend very much."

"To use an horse to fire-arms, put a pistol or carbine in the manger of his feed; then use him to the sound of the lock and the pan; after which, when you are upon him, shew it to him, presenting it forwards, sometimes on the one side, sometimes on the other: when he is reconciled to that, proceed to the pan; after which, put in a charge into the piece, and so continue augmenting it by degrees to what is commonly used: if he seems uneasy, lead him forwards a few steps slowly, and then stop, back, and caress him.

As I am very far from having space for a coachman's flap hat, and

than for a groom's empty black cap, like many of my countrymen; I must own also that I am not possessed with the English rage of cutting off all extremities from horses: I venture to declare, I should be well pleased if the tails of our horses, at least a switch, or a nag tail (but better, if the whole) were left on. It is hardly credible, what a difference, especially at certain times of the year, this single alteration would make in our cavalry; which, though naturally superior in every thing to all other cavalry I have ever seen, are, however, long before the end of the campaign, for want of that natural defence against flies, inferior to all; constantly fretting and sweating at the ticket, tormented and stung off their meat and stomachs, miserable and helpless; whilst the foreign cavalry brush off the vermin, are cool and at ease, and stand daily instead of perishing, as ours, almost visibly to the eye of the beholder. The horses indeed of the foreign cavalry are always in better order than ours are, because their men at all times are more careful, and give more attention to them."

"Physick and butter is in well-informed hands, would not be fatal; but in the manner we are now provided with farriers, they must be quite banished. Whoever at present, lets his farrier or his groom, in consideration of his having kept dung out of the stables for a greater number of years, ever even mention any thing more than water gruel, a blister, or a little bleeding, and that too very seldom; or pretend to talk of the cure of feet, of the feat of lamenesses, or their cures, may be certain of finding himself very shortly quite on foot, fondly arms an absurd and inveterate enemy against his own interest. It is incredible what villains most of our English people are, and what daring attempts they will make, to gain an ascendency over their masters, in order to have their own foolish ways."

Letters wrote by Mr. ADDISON in the Year 1708, to the Earl of Warwick afterwards his Son-in-Law) when that gentleman was very young.

Though the subject of these letters is puerile, yet they are full of that good nature and humour for which Mr. Addison was so eminently distinguished.

MY DEAR LORD,
I have employed the whole neighbourhood in looking after birds-nests, and April, 1761.

But far be stateliness and severity from us. There is, indeed, a gravity in these; but I ought to be gentle and relaxed, condescending to the utmost sweetness and easiness of manners.

not altogether without success. My man found one last night; but it proved a hen's with fifteen eggs in it, covered with an old broody duck, which may satisfy your lordship's curiosity a little, though I am afraid the eggs will be of little use to us.

A This morning I have news brought me of a nest that has abundance of little eggs, with red and blue veins, that, by the description they give me, must make a very beautiful figure on a string. My neighbours are very much divided in their opinions upon them: some say they are a sky-lark's; others will have them to be a Canary-bird's; but I am much mistaken, in the colour and turn of the eggs, if they are not full of Tom-tits. If your lordship does not make haste, I am afraid they will be birds before you see them; for, if the account they give me of them be true. C they can't have above two days more to reckon.

Since I am so near your lordship, methinks, after having passed the day among more severe studies, you may often take a trip hither, and relax yourself with these little curiosities of nature. I assure you, D no less a man than Cicero commends the two great friends of his age, Scipio and Lælius, for entertaining themselves at their country-house, which stood on the sea-shore, with picking up cockle shells, and looking after birds nests. For which reason I shall conclude this learned letter with a saying of the same author, in his treatise of friendship. *Absint autem tristitia, & in omni re severitas: habent illa quidem gravitatem; sed amicitia debet esse lenior & remissior, & ad omnem suavitatem facilitatemque morum proclivior* *. If your lordship understands the elegance and sweetness of these words, you may assure yourself you are no ordinary Latinist; but if they have force enough to bring you to Sandy-End, I shall be very well pleased. I am, my dear lord, your lordship's most affectionate, and most obedient,

May 20, 1708.

J. ADDISON.

G

MY DEAREST LORD,

I can't forbear being troublesome to your lordship, whilst I am in your neighbourhood. The business of this is to invite you to a concert of music, which I have found out in a neighbouring wood.

H It begins precisely at six in the evening, and consists of a Black-bird, a Thrush, a Robin-red-breast, and a Bull-finch. There is a lark that, by way of overture, sings and mounts till she is almost out of hearing, and afterwards, falling down leisurely,

C c

surely,

surely, drops to the ground, as soon as she has ended her song. The whole is concluded by a Nightingale, that has a much better voice than Mrs. Toffs, and something of the Italian manner in her divisions. If your lordship will honour me with your company, I will promise to entertain you with much better music, and more agreeable scenes; than you ever met with at the opera; and will conclude with a charming description of a Nightingale, out of our friend Virgil.

*Qualis populeæ mærens Philomela sub
ambra*

*Amissos queritur sætus, quos durus arator
Observans nido implumes detraxit, at illa
Flet noctem, ramoque silens, miserabile
carmen* [plet.

Integrat, & mæstis late loca quæstibus im-
So, close in poplar shades, her children
gone,

The mother nightingale laments alone:
Whose nest some prying churl had found,
and thence, [cence.

By stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd inno-
But she supplies the night with mournful
strains,

And melancholy musick fills the plains.

May 27, Your lordship's most obedient,
1708. J. ADDISON.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Beg the favour you would insert in your next, the following remarks on your correspondent E. D's scheme for uniting small parishes. See Lond. Mag. for Dec. 1760. p. 653.

I allow with him, that there are in England more parish churches than are necessary, and likewise that the small and poor livings should be united to others, or their revenues be augmented. I also allow, that since the wisdom of the legislature hath thought proper to indulge and tolerate all sorts of dissenters in the free exercise of their religious principles, there is not so great occasion for so many churches as otherwise there would be. I entirely agree, sir, with your correspondent when he says, that the non-residence, carelessness and negligence of the national clergy greatly increase the number of dissenters, and cause them to be obstinate in their separation.

A parallel-story with his, concerning the growth of schism occasioned thereby, I beg leave to relate here, because it is, I assure you, a true one, and which has

happened since I have lived in this county which is now near forty years.

About five years after I had settled here, it happened that our parson died, when the right honourable patron presented his chaplain, to fill up the vacancy. Our living is worth about three-hundred and fifty pounds a-year, besides a parsonage-house, a glebe let for thirty pounds a-year, and it being a mayor, market and corporation town, and populous, the surplice fees amount to about forty pounds a-year more. This, sir, I call a good living. Our rector

was soon after inducted, staid with us a month, and then, at a meeting of the principal inhabitants, told us, that he had a better living in London, that all his friends lived there, that he had good interest at court, and, in short, that he had brought down with him a sober and learned man,

of good life and conversation, to be his curate, and so, for the present, he took his leave of us. He allowed the curate ten guineas a-year, the surplice fees, and the parsonage-house to live in. The curate had been a London hack, and was a very indifferent hand; he had a small im-

pediment in his speech; read prayers badly, and preached hobblingly. Our congregation, which used to be crowded and thronged, soon fell off: the principal inhabitants fled to distant churches, and the face of discontent filled the whole parish. Of this we complained to our rector, who

returned for answer, That he was not obliged to reside among us, and that he had provided an able and sufficient curate. The consequence was, that an enterprising dissenter, then in the town, a builder, and one who before used to come now-and-then

to church, took occasion to exclaim with great bitterness against these proceedings of our rector, agreed with his brethren, in this town and neighbouring villages to give him fifteen pounds yearly, and he would build them a meeting.—This was begun, finished, and opened in about six weeks. It chanced some years after, that

this builder was chosen churchwarden; when, in a vestry, he exclaimed loudly against the charge of the organ, silenced it during his year, and afterwards would not suffer the organist, &c. to be paid, as had been done, out of the church and poor rates. Whereupon it followed, that a voluntary subscription was entered into for the support of this charge. Here it must be noted, that our rector subscribed ten guineas a-year. It fell to my lot to succeed this builder as churchwarden, when

when I told the rector, that his conduct had been the occasion of the building of the meeting in the town. But he endeavoured to excuse himself, and, in a short time after, it turned out, that he became a Welch bishop, holding our living in commendam. It was not long before he was translated, when he resigned our living, and the crown presented.—But this did not mend the matter as to our parish.

While I was in the second year of my office, the bishop of this diocese held a triennial visitation at Lincoln. I then proposed to the gentlemen of the parish to present the rector for non-residence; but to this they would not agree. Whereupon I drew up a memorial relating the evils of this proceeding in our rector, and gave it into the hands of the bishop himself. His lordship spoke to his official and to the archdeacon, who both promised to see if the grievance could be rectified. But nothing was ever done in it; save to me the consequence was, that the rector and his curate whispered me in the town as an informer, backbiter and talebearer; and so prevalent was this, that had I not had a small estate, my business as a shopkeeper would not have supported me and my family.—So great and so general did the enmity against me grow, that for several years I lost my turn as mayor;—but, coming afterwards into this office I took such pains to rectify the evils and corruptions crept into the corporation that I was chosen mayor for several years successively, superseded every calumny, and gained universal applause.

From this conduct in the church clergy it followed, sir, that the dissenters got into all the trade of the town, governed in the corporation and parish, and so it continued. During this time, the anabaptists and independents opened a joint meeting, and the quakers a large room to speak in.

As to the proposal of Mr. E. D., that no living in the kingdom should be worth less than two-hundred and fifty pounds a-year, besides a house to live in, and surplice-fees, and that every rector should be obliged to residence, and to hold no other living at the same time, I think it quite reasonable. It were also to be wished, that dispensations were laid aside, by making the crown satisfaction, and dissolving the privilege. The collecting the rector's times, or salary, by a pound-rate is certainly a very just, easy, ready and equitable way; but then I think, that some will judge six-pence in the pound too small; for this in

many country-places will make very large parishes; and in order to which also in many parts of this kingdom (where the piety of our ancestors have erected little parishes and churches) several small parishes and their churches must be dissolved.

A In this neighbourhood, for example, are five small parishes with their churches all standing near together, whose rental, at six-pence in the pound, would not raise more than two hundred and fifty pounds a-year. Here would be dissolved, according to your correspondent's plan, four parishes, with their churches. At present, the tithes of these five livings produce about four hundred and fifty pounds yearly, tho' they are farmed out. These five parishes, one large manor in the Saxon time, was, at the first establishment of christianity and parishes in this island, but one parish, whose church and parish were founded by its lord; but as Tradition says, this lord left five sons, among whom this manor was divided, when the four younger brothers procured their new manors to be erected into so many distinct and separate parishes. If the parishes in this county were to be modelled according to the above scheme, it would, I am sure, reduce the present six hundred and thirty parishes and churches, said to be therein, to less than four hundred; and this is one of the principal objections I have to Mr. E. D's scheme. Another is, that it will reduce the twelve thousand parishes supposed to be in England to between seven and eight thousand, or less. The third objection is, that instead of giving to the maintenance of the ministers of religion a tenth part or tythe of the rental or produce of the land or lands, it substitutes only a fortieth; this is robbing them of three-tenths of what they call their due, and will be by them deemed sacrilege. But above all, and which is the most material Objection, if six-pence in the pound be substituted in lieu of tithes, this will, in a short time, as it has already, in a great measure, done in London, destroy the doctrine of the divine right of tithes.

G I am sorry to say it, (and it is, I assure you, with great reluctance that I am obliged to it) that the laity in the uplands and wolds of this county are almost, thro' the laziness, indolence and non-residence of the clergy, to a shameful degree ignorant of the very principles of the christian religion; they are most of them deists, they acknowledge indeed a god, a maker and an author of their being; but as for

the doctrines of original sin, Christ's redemption of the world, his merits, satisfaction for sin to his father; the belief of three persons in one god; the incarnation, resurrection, ascension, &c. they seem to be as much to seek as though they were Chinese or Barbarians.

And whence arises this ignorance of the laity of the church of England? It arises hence, 1. In some parishes there are drunken and ignorant curates, and in some preaching but once a-month. 2. In others, the churches and the bodies of the inhabitants are at so great distances from one to the other that you shall scarce see half a dozen at church, and sometimes none in the winter-time. 3. Some churches are situated in such watery places, that there is no coming to them but in carts and horseback; and I have often seen a curate and his flock riding, some on horseback and some in carts, two or three miles to an old forlorn church, more like a barn than any thing else.

These things call, sir, for immediate remedy, or the interests of religion, the reputation of the clergy, and the honour of the church of England must greatly suffer; and of course, scepticism, infidelity, irreligion and schism grow and increase in this island. I am

March 11,
1761.

Your, &c.

LINCOLNIENSIS.

Extracts from an Account of Theodore Gardelle, (see p. 160.) who was executed April 4, for the Murder of Anne King. Written by himself, and taken from the Ordinary of Newgate's Account.

HE relates, that, "at fourteen years of age, his father bound him apprentice to an engraver and embosser of seals, at Geneva, the place of his nativity, for three years; but that, when he was sixteen years and an half old, being impatient to learn the art of painting, he went to Paris in December, 1739, without taking leave of any body.—That a few months after, his father ordered him back, and he served his time out, and lived with his father, employing himself in painting, till 1744, when he went again to Paris for improvement, and staid there till 1748. After this he returned to Geneva; but his father died about two months after. "My dear father! (says

Where he married a woman, named

are yet alive.

† A woman of no very good character.

he) how fatal has thy death been to me! We loved one another as intimate friends."

I lived (says he) three months last summer at Mrs. King's †; I went after that to live at Knightsbridge, where I staid about the same time; till, solicited for some pictures, which were wanted in haste, I came again to Mrs. King, not intending, at first, to stay there any longer than the time necessary to procure another lodging; and I have employed some of my acquaintances, as well as myself, to look out for, and provide one.

B She (Mrs. King) desired I would draw her picture; she wanted it to be very handsome, and teased me so much about it, that it produced a quite contrary effect. She railed at me on this occasion, and resented it by some satirical and provoking expressions, when the fatal moment was come on, which she herself had brought about.

C The morning of that day, I desired the maid to carry a guinea and a letter, which I had charged her to deliver to a man, who keeps a snuff-shop in the Hay-market. She came up to me about half an hour after, as I was at work; I believed she had been there, but she told me, from her mistress, that should she go out, there would be nobody to take care of the street door, and to answer if any one should knock. I had given her my snuff-box, to bring me some snuff, at the same time; and as I had wanted it since the preceding evening, I desired she would go by all means, telling her, I would take care to answer the door: she went accordingly, and five or six minutes after, I went down to the parlour, to be at hand for that purpose. I went to take up a book from a table, that stood near the door of her bed-chamber: she heard some-body walking, and said, who's there? and opening her door, came into the parlour. She began to abuse me with insulting words.

F I told her she was an *impertinent woman*; on this she gave me a violent blow on the breast with her fist; I was still in the same place, whither I went to take the book, which was in my hand; I laid it down directly, and pushed her scornfully from me, by putting my hand against her shoulder; her foot being either entangled in the carpet, or stopped by the side of the door, she fell backwards,

Nonell, by whom he had two children, who

backwards, and struck her head against the bed-post; I went directly to take her up, but she repulsed me, and by her cries, gave me room to think she intended to prosecute me as a murderer. I offered several times to assist her, but she still refusing, I was tempted, and my reason was hurried away at the thoughts of the judge condemning me on her accusation. In this moment, the most *interesting* moment of my life, I should have had recourse to God, he would have helped me; the magistrates must have discerned, that I had only too much passion to answer for. Good God, what a dreadful error did I fall into! I seized a sharp instrument that was on her toilet. [This was no other than an ivory comb, with a sharp taper point continued from the back, for composing the curls of the hair.] I gave a blow with it, and committed a murder to prevent being prosecuted as a murderer, when I was still innocent. Her blood flowing then more abundantly from her mouth, stopped her voice, and I drew over her the bed-cloaths, to prevent the blood spreading on the floor, and to hide her from my sight. I stood motionless by her, and soon fell down by her side in a swoon. When I came to myself again, I perceived the maid was come home, I went out of the room; my fright and my faltering steps, occasioned me to strike my head against several places of the wainscot.

The state I was in, all the while I staid in that-house, after this, was no better than an alienation of mind. I knew neither what I did, nor what I said. I was not able to follow any scheme, to secure my life: At last I took foolish measures, and thought to bury this body, which I could not do without dividing it into several pieces.

Some acquaintances observing in me something extraordinary, which they took for dejection of spirits, and melancholy, brought me what they thought a remedy for that distemper, a woman of the town; this happened the third day after this horrid action; I was seized with a fresh horror, at the sight of her; I would fain have desired that she should not be admitted, but dared not; I could find no words to beg they would excuse me, for not letting her come into the house. They asked her to stay a few days; this terrified me still more; but not being able to say a word to the contrary, she staid.

They who have lived in London, know

to what a pitch these women carry their impudence and their solicitations. I left her up two pair of stairs, and came down full of my project, to carry out some parts of the dead body; but she getting out of the bed, soon followed me down stairs; whether moved by desires or curiosity, I at last complied with her entreaties, and went up stairs, to the same bed with her.

I cannot make an end of this account for want of time; I declare it is written exactly according to the truth.

THEODORE GARDELLE."

At Newgate, in London,

March 28, 1761.

[For the circumstances of his horrid proceedings, after the murder, see p. 160.]

HINTS by the Cobler of Cripplegate.

HE could wish to see butchers boys, who gallop through the streets of London, punished for so doing; or at least their horses forfeited for the use of the poor of the parish, in which they so offend; for though a poor man's life may not be worth preserving, his limbs may be of use to him while he crawls upon earth.

Brewers starting their butts in the day time, he considers as an intolerable nuisance.

Ruinous houses ought to be pulled down; because they may as well tumble upon the head of an alderman, as upon that of a cobbler.

A regulation in Smithfield market he thinks ought to take place, because a mad ox may as well gore the lady of a knight baronet, as a poor oyster wench.

Worn out hackney coaches should, in a particular manner, be looked into, because none but those in easy circumstances, can be affected by their breaking down in the streets.—This regulation in no shape regards my family, because I never suffer my Moll to enter one, till I have first properly surveyed it.

That cheesemongers should not set out their butter and cheese, so near the edge of their shop windows, nor put their firkins in the path-way, by which many a good coat and silk gown may be spoiled: as by advertising in the papers, his shop will be sufficiently known, without carrying home the shop-bill on their cloaths.

Ladders, pieces of timber, &c. should by no means be suffered to be carried upon men's shoulders, within the posts of this city; because, by a sudden stop, they may

may as well poke out the eye of a rich man, as that of a poor one.

Chairmen, as they are a kind of human nags, ought to amble without side the posts, as well as other brutes.

It is needless for ladies of a certain cast, to patrol the streets at noon day, with a bundle in one hand, as they carry an evident sign of their profession in their eyes.

Long swords are a nuisance in the city, at change time, as the wearer may very well receive a bill, without that dangerous weapon: and as it is not often he comes into it to pay one.

Churches are no places to sleep in, because, if a person snores too loud, he not only disturbs the congregation, but is apt to ruffle the preacher's temper.

Barbers and chimney-sweepers have no right, by charter, to rub against a person well dressed, and then offer him satisfaction by single combat.

Splashing a gentleman with white silk stockings, designedly, is a breach of decency, and utterly unknown at Wapping, or Hockley in the Hole.

That reading these hints, and not endeavouring to redress them, will be a fault somewhere, but not in

Your humble Servant,

CRISPIN.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

I HAVE heard it said, that well bred ladies had rather do a wicked thing, than an unpolite one. I am unwilling to subscribe to such a character of them, because I never can believe they are without religious or moral virtue. But if they are disposed, from education, to over-rate reputation for politeness, I think the practice of gaming must expose it to great hazard. Every one is sensible of what is apt to pass at play; and how much vexation must inflame altercation, which at best is indelicate, and too often the producer of reflections, and the source of all kinds of ill-manners.

To hazard her being put off her guard in speech, is a great proof of high indiscretion, in any woman; and the accusations of weakness, or insinuations of treachery, are among the breaches of decorum, that are surely most reprehensible. These have been long known, and publicly remarked, to happen very frequently at gaming-tables; which, there-

fore, can be allowed no scenes, and much less schools of politeness.

It is remarked of men, that they are apt to grow reprobates by gaming, and gradually to desert all principles of honour and humanity. These indeed are but the natural consequences of agitated passions, and an indulged spirit of rapine. Ought not women, then, to be particularly guarded, against such baits to indecorum, and seductions to turpitude? They should be, in an especial manner, the promoters of delicacy, and the cherishers of innocence; as all their happiness depends on the prevalency of the tender passions; and the brightest ornament they can of course adorn themselves with, is a sanctity of manners. Your &c.

A. Z.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you generally give an extract from any remarkable pamphlet, that is published, and always, in my opinion, make a right choice: I have sent you an extract from a very voluminous but very honest pamphlet, just published, intitled, *A Letter to a great M—r, on the prospect of a Peace, &c.* The author, indeed, declares for our restoring Canada, but then he means Canada, properly so called; and he shews, that we ought not only to insist upon the cession of all our other conquests, but also, that we may and ought, as soon as possible, to add to them the island of Martinico, and all the French possessions, or incroachments upon the river Mississippi, and to insist upon the cession of these likewise, as well as the neutral islands. He then states the objections, that may be made to what he proposes; one of which is, "That our conquests are to be looked upon, as given back to France, for a most important consideration, if they can be the means of extricating the king of Prussia, from any unforeseen distresses." To this the author answers as follows:

"With regard to the third objection, the success of his Prussian majesty renders it unnecessary. The last glorious victory, obtained by that monarch, seems once more to have established him; his good genius still does, and still may triumph over the malevolence of his enemies; but if, contrary to the general wishes, he should be obliged to submit, can it be reasonable, can it be necessary, to expect that England should sacrifice her conquests,

quests, made from France, to reinstate him? We have already gone farther than was consistent with prudence, the principles of the war, and even your own promises, Sir; we have made him an immense annual tribute, or subsidy, no matter which, to enable him, according to the letter of the treaty, to "keep up, and augment his forces," when such augmentation has not been made, and our necessities have been much more pressing and neglected; we have prodigally thrown away the lives of our countrymen, in his cause; I say in his cause, Sir, otherwise the convention of Closter-Seven had never been broke. Let us not then carry extremities still farther; let not a blind partiality precipitate us into greater extravagances: the liberties of Germany, do not, cannot require, that we should build the foundation of his establishment upon the ruins of our own. I am the more surprized at this proposal, as coming from him who so much laments the "vast load of taxes, and necessities of" a "war" which he owns have forced us "to an annual expence, unknown to former times, and which will almost be incredible to posterity." Ought we not rather to do every thing in our power to diminish that "vast load of taxes", and to prevent the melancholy causes of it hereafter? Can the giving up to France her North American encroachments, her sugar islands, or African settlements, tend to this purpose? Is there not, on the contrary, the greatest reason to apprehend she would, by either of them, quickly recover her former strength, and then oblige us to support another war, equally burthensome and extensive, after we had, by our economy, rendered the effects of this less grievous? Nor in fact do I see what foundation there is of such a proposal, nor that it would answer the end. I am persuaded, that upon a deposition of the king of Prussia, were we even, in hopes to extricate him, to purchase the intervention and good offices of France, at ever so dear a price, they would have but little effect. And where should we pay homage to, or seek an alliance with France, in a matter which is her interest to pursue, without either these unnecessary temptations? for can there be in any degree, the true interest of France, either to humble the power of Prussia, or aggrandize that of Austria? The independency of Germany, a conse-

quence of its superiority over France, depends on an union of the several states, under one head. If, therefore, a rival is raised in the empire, if the power of that rival is founded on the humiliation, or encroachments on the authority of the other, they will both entertain a mutual jealousy of each other, and opposition will be the reigning principle of their measures; the one to recover its lost rights, and the other to maintain its new acquired power. If the States take different parts in this division, must it not weaken the whole body, and render it more susceptible of a conquest, by a powerful invader? It has, therefore, been always thought, and still will be thought good policy, by the French, to promote such a division in the empire. Have they not hitherto, always encouraged the slightest pretensions of an upstart state, to encounter the imperial authority? Do they not now pay subsidies to several of the electors? Do they not keep their troops in pay as auxiliaries, and is it not with a view to employ them against their neighbours, and thereby debilitate the power of the whole? But if France finds that, now she has effectually gained her ends, by seeing two powerful rivals in the empire, ever ready to thwart each other, the only way to recover her colonies, is by being, for the present, a little remiss in working them up to destroy each other effectually, can we be so weak to imagine, she will prefer her connections with the house of Austria, which, in fact, are repugnant to her former policy, and prejudicial to her most darling interests, rather than accept of peace from a victorious enemy, and engage in a system, which is even now greatly to her advantage to pursue? And admitting, Sir, that France should for the present engage in this our system, can any one say, it will be any hindrance to her making another general confusion hereafter?

But, as I said before, I think the intervention of France, to reinstate the king of Prussia, would be to no effect? Can we be so weak to suppose, that the empresses of Russia and Austria, and the King of Poland, as elector of Saxony, would forego the long-wish'd-for opportunity of plucking his feathers? Would they not divide the spoil, as avowedly confessed by treaties, notwithstanding the defection and utmost displeasure of France? Besides, has not France, by her accession to these treaties,

treaties, become a principal in the confederacy? And would not such intervention be a deviation from the cause of the alliance, and the declared motives of entering the empire? But, let us suppose (*argumenti gratia*) that we could so far prevail with France, as to cause her defection from the confederacy, and give her assistance, in conjunction with us, to reinstate him, could we receive any relief in the end by it? Could France, after being reduced to so low an ebb, by the fatalities of this war, enter into another, against three such great powers? Could she make any great impression against them *vi et armis*? Certainly not; our intention, in making an alliance with France, would be therefore lost, and many might be the evils resulting from this system. It was our alliance with France, that first raised her to be a naval power; let us not then, in the name of common sense, when we are bewailing these our former errors, plunge ourselves into others more inexcusable. The treaties between the king of Prussia and us, engage that neither party should make a separate peace; if then, from the necessity of his circumstances, he should be obliged to submit to that extremity, who is it that breaks the compact? Are we not at liberty to chuse, whether we will be a party to such separate peace or not? The reduction of H—r would certainly be the consequence of that of the king of Prussia: but where can be the least pretence, for giving up our conquests to redeem that e—te? The retention of this country, by France, has been so clearly demonstrated, as being inconsistent with the constitution of the empire, as guarantee of the treaty of Westphalia, and even the impossibility of her holding it, by reason of its being separated from France, by several intermediate states, that I believe there is no farther occasion for enlarging on that head. But, suppose that France should make a conquest of H—r, what hurt would a temporary possession be, to the inhabitants of that e—te, or England? If, out of revenge to the perseverance of our measures, France should cause the e—te to be ravaged, might we not retaliate the same usage, on their coasts and foreign colonies? Would not the bare apprehensions of such a return, be sufficient to overawe France from this extremity? Besides, Sir, our seeming neglect of H—r would show France, that Great Britain will not always forego

her national concerns, to preserve that e—te in tranquility; and that, though we can take up arms, in the defence of the liberties of the empire, we can lay them aside, when they interfere with our national honour and welfare; it will likewise open the eyes of the infatuated Austrians; it will shew them, that, if they fight against themselves and common sense, they are not always to expect Great Britain to take part with them, at the great expence of the lives of her subjects, and to purchase a peace for them, at the greater expence of her treasures."

These are the author's sentiments; but I am afraid that our practical peace-makers will find themselves obliged to tell our speculative peace-makers, that they have reckoned without their host. For by our continental connections, we have already brought the affairs of Europe, as well as those of this nation, into such a situation, that the former, I fear, will find it impossible to obtain such a treaty of peace, as the latter may expect, or as our maritime conquests might otherwise have intitled us to insist on. I am, &c.

Mr. Alderman BECKFORD'S Speech to the Livery of London, upon his being declared one of their Representatives in Parliament.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

YOU have been pleased to elect me once again one of your representatives, with three very worthy gentlemen, in order to transact your business in parliament: And I look upon this as the greatest honour that can be conferred on me; for I never have desired, nor ever shall desire, any other honour or title than that of a private gentleman, acting, as one of your representatives, a free and independent part in parliament.

I look upon this honour to be still greater, as you are sensible I have not solicited personally your votes and interest; and I can assure you, gentlemen, it was not thro' want of any respect to the livery of London, for there is no man living that reverences and regards it more than I do: I thought it more becoming and more respectful in me, to leave to the independent livery of London, the choice of their members.

I am very sensible, gentlemen, that many things have been alledged against me; from mistaken notions I have been represented as a man of arbitrary and despotic principles, I therefore take this opportunity of declaring in the face of all the livery of London, that my principles ever have been, and ever shall be, to support the religious and civil liberties of this country. You see, gentlemen, I speak my mind freely; a decent freedom, is the first privilege of a member of parliament, and therefore I hope I may give no offence whatsoever; I am

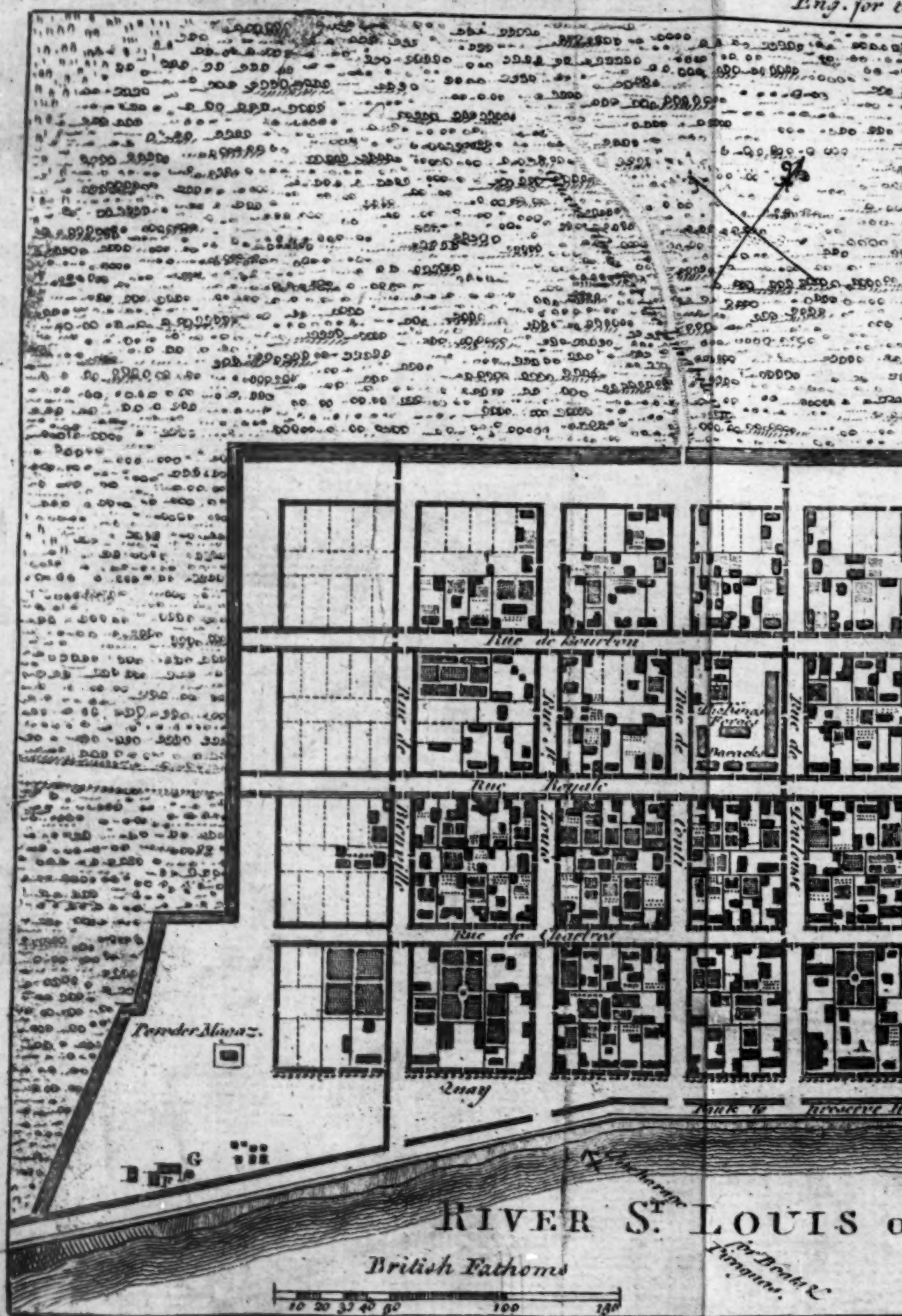
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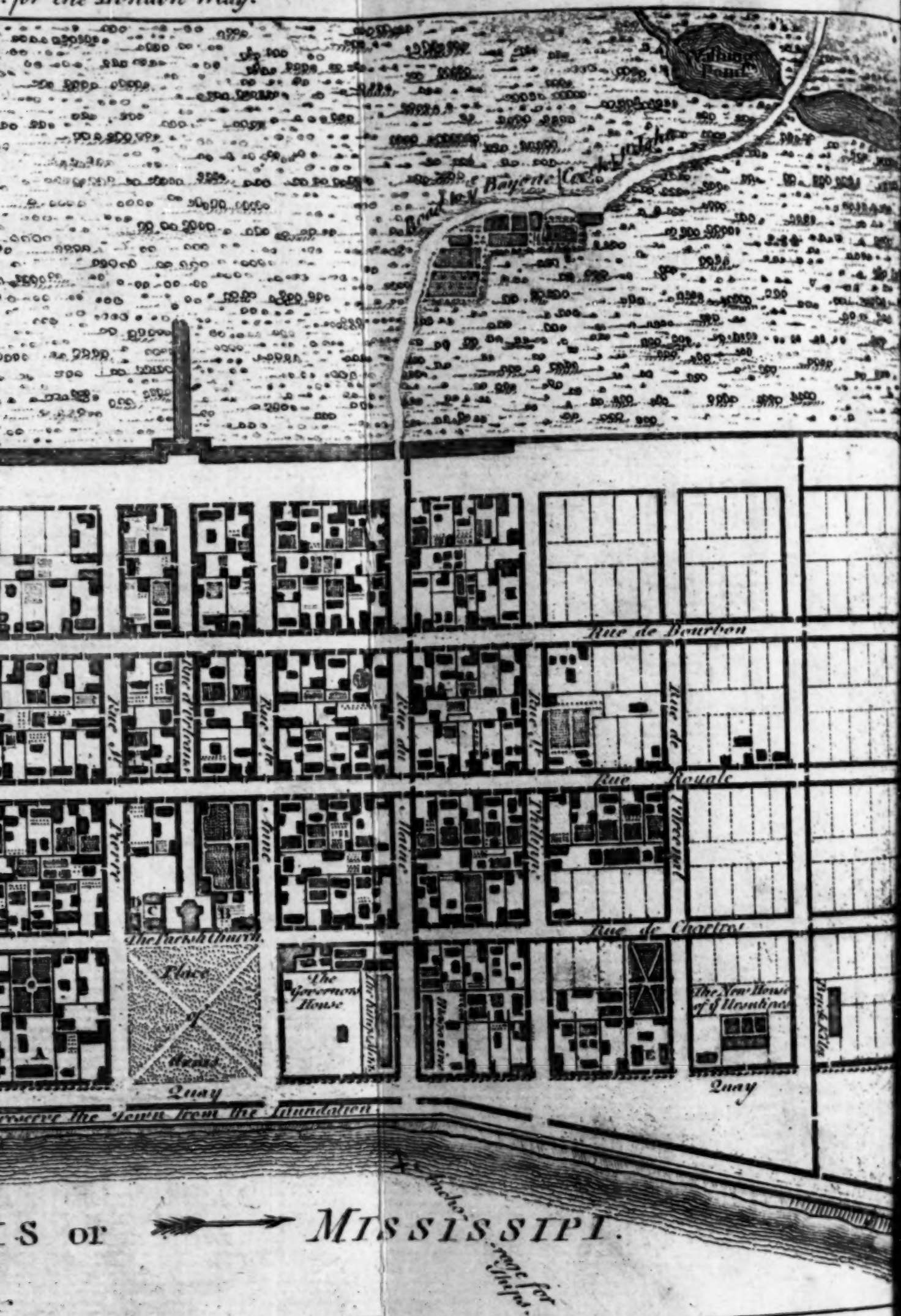
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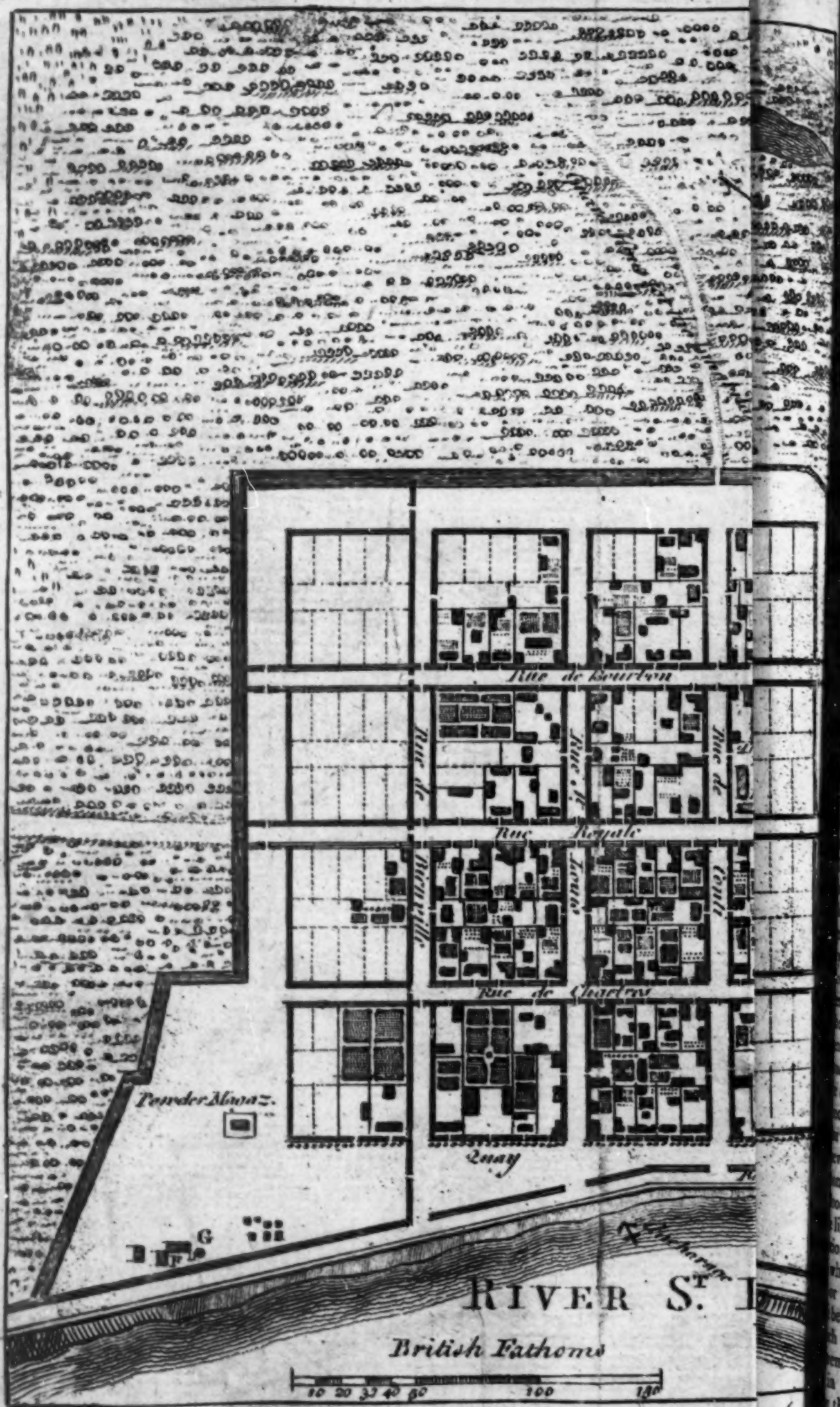


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PLAN OF NEW ORLEANS

I am sure I never intended it; yet I am very sensible, that while I have sat in parliament I have given offence; but I declare publicly, herein I never did say any thing against men, but against measures; the opposition I sometimes made, has been to measures and not to men. I have felt, as you all know, for the three first years poll, that resentment operates much stronger than friendship; but I have found likewise, that the friendship of the livery was even stronger than resentment, and the poll shews it. It will be an honour to me to proceed in the same manner I have done, declaring publicly to every man that I have no kind of enmity against any particular persons, who, I dare venture to say, have made that opposition to me from a conviction that I have done wrong. You, gentlemen, are the first city of the kingdom: You are, in point of riches, and in point of influence, superior; and all the nation will take the example from your city; therefore I hope that the same independence, which you have shewn upon every occasion, will still continue, and that you will set an example to all other cities and boroughs of this kingdom, of that independence, and that uncorrupt conduct you have been always famous for. In some other cities we have frequent experience, that the art of canvassing have been quite different from what it is in London; and therefore I repeat that I hope the livery of London will not be at all amiss in me, that I have not made that formal application: I declare it, and would willingly enforce it. I never did in my last election (the election before this) I never did in this election; but it was not out of want of respect, but from a quite contrary reason. Gentlemen, our constitution, is deficient in only one point, and that is, that little pitiful boroughs send members to parliament equal to great cities; and it is contrary to the maxim, that power should follow property; therefore I come you, of the livery of London, to be especially upon your guard, as you have been on the present occasion, to choose members that are entirely independent: and I do most heartily congratulate you upon your present choice of other three members; as to myself, I have nothing to say. I have upon all occasions, gentlemen, never any attack was made upon the constitution of this kingdom, readily stepped forth, and stood in the breach; and you have supported the liberties of the nation with firmness and resolution; we are now come to times, gentlemen, when there is no occasion for that firmness or that resolution; for we have now (thanks to God for it) we have now a young prince upon the throne, whose qualities are extremely amiable, whose resemblance is in every feature of body and soul, the same as that great and amiable young prince, George the sixth. You have a truly patriotic and therefore have no occasion to exert yourself. April, 1761.

cise that firmness and resolution, which has been called for at many other times: You have likewise a patriot minister; I say, a patriot minister; and therefore it will be your own fault, if you are not the happiest people in all Europe.

A I will not, gentlemen, trespass too much upon your good nature and indulgence: I will conclude with a most sincere prayer and hearty wish, that freedom and independency, and all happiness, may attend this city now and for evermore.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

April 15, 1761.

A S you have been pleased to give a former letter of mine, under the title of "Advice to Old Maids, and all who have the Care of the Education of the Fair Sex," a place in your collection, I take the liberty of troubling you with some sentiments on another character generally misunderstood, and misrepresented; I mean that of Mothers-in-law, a name, as is vulgarly conceived, of frightful sound, but evidently implying in the nature of it, at least a possibility of great usefulness to the community.

The tendency, therefore, of the following essay will be, to enquire whether there be really those discouragements and disadvantages in their full extent, which are commonly supposed to lie against that condition of life;—or, whether it be impossible, that a Mother-in-law should be a happy, serviceable, and humane member of society. All that I shall add further is this,—That I have made proof of the doctrine here contained, and have found it answer to the full extent of my wishes:—And that after a trial of some years, neither my partner nor self have found reason to repent having made the experiment. I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

R. H.

An Essay on the Character of Step-mothers, or Mothers-in-law.

G THE happiness to arise from the Married-State in general, must be founded, like all other happiness, in Virtue and Religion. To look for it from any thing else, whether it be Rank, or Fortune, or Idleness, or Amusement, would be full as ridiculous as for a Sick Man to expect Health from a painted Room, or Strength from a New Suit of Cloaths. If people in their grown state retain a Childish Disposition, they will indeed receive some gratification from these things; but then it will be of the same kind of gratification with that which they formerly had from their New-dressed Dolls, or their Gilt Hobbies.

H In proportion, as people out-grow the temper and understanding of children, they will discover the vanity of such Tinsel; and if they ever arrive to a maturity of reason and a right sense

D d

I have given our readers, this month, the annexed PLAN of NEW ORLEANS, capital of LOUISIANA, of which we shall say more in our next.

sense of religion, they will then learn to despise it. A condition above want is desirable; whatever is more, is good, or bad, just as it is used.

But it may be said, "One wou'd live without care and trouble." And truly, so one wou'd, if one cou'd. But it is impossible:—At least, it is not the privilege of any of the race of mortals, except fools; and surely, their's is not an exemption to be envied.

But, however, "if all care and trouble cannot be avoided, some may," and this brings the matter home to the present case. Now, in answer to this, it may justly be said, in the first place, that Little Cares will be Great Ones to those who have no others, as we see daily in many instances of people, who are full as anxious about trifles—their dress and looks, and matters of the same importance, as others are for their common subsistence. In the next place, it should be remembered, That what is Great care and trouble to One person, may be very Little to another. To apply this: Where there is a weakness of understanding—a badness of temper—and a trifling turn of mind, there is no suitability to the character under consideration, and consequently, no good could be expected in such a case. Where there are different qualities, the Effect would be different.

Again: Where Children's minds are either neglected, or perverted, there might well be expected an insensibility of good Offices, or an ill requital of them. Where they are properly cultivated, they may as reasonably be supposed to have a right sense of obligation, and to make suitable returns of affection, respect, and gratitude. And, so sure as a woman has qualifications requisite to the character here treated of—sweetness of temper—a goodness of disposition—and a mind superior to trifles, so surely might it be depended on, that children, educated as above, would regard such a one; not with an eye of terror, and jealousy, but as their best friend, and kindest benefactors.

To this may be added, that as human life requires some active employment, so there can be none more worthy of a good and a generous mind than This. But, besides the general reasons of the care, which have induced many of both sexes to become the guardians and instructors of orphans and distressed children, it must be remembered, that this charge comes recommended here with peculiar force.—They are not the children of strangers, or of indifferent persons here intended, but the children of one; whom the supposed patroness loves—whose cares, consequently, she is interested, as well as disposed, to lessen—and to whose happiness, it is no less her delight than her duty to contribute: And, what an incitement is this to the kind and friendly office! what a source of satisfactory reflection to a generous mind! what a bond of obligation to a grateful one! what a fund of mutual complacency to both!

In short, in whatever light the subject is viewed, to a right mind it has considerations sufficient to counter-balance its inconveniences—and its discouragements are insurmountable only to those, to whom they ought always to be so, *viz.*—to the Trifling—the Selfish—and the Morose.

To the Printer of the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

S I R,

HAppeening the other day to call upon a friend of mine, a very honest man, though but an undertaker or performer of funerals, I found him in prodigious high spirits, and concluded that he was to bury some duke at least, or to fetch the corpse of an alderman from his country-house at Hackney or Hummerton, to be deposited at Bow church or St. Dunstan's. Upon enquiring into the reason of his joy, he told me, that he was indeed almost out of fables, that the habits of his mutes and torch-bearers were worn brown, which was worse than thread-bare; but that he was sure of having a fine reinforcement from the many suits of black, which would be cast off next Sunday, when the mourning goes out: though most of them, he observed to me, must have been worn so long, that they would hardly do without dipping.

After we had parted, I came home; when I could not help reflecting within myself on the different effects of joy and concern, which the ceasing of the general mourning will have upon different people. In the first place, it is obvious, that this approaching change of dress must have brought joy and comfort to those trades, which have, for some time, drooped under a cessation from business: the taylor and mantuamaker have reassumed the shears, scissors, thread-papers, needles, and thimbles; the woolen-draper's counters are spread with bales of various coloured cloths; Ludgate-Hill shines with streamers of gaudy silks displayed at the windows; and even Monmouth-street, which for a long time has looked gloomy by hanging out rusty blacks and dim greys, now begins to cheer up again, and allures the passer-by with gay faded suits, tarnished lace, and ragged embroidery. The bombazine and Norwich crape warehouses are the only shops that will be out of fashion, and (as a witty correspondent of yours expresses it on a different occasion) in mourning for themselves.

Among those, who cannot but be sorry for this alteration, must be reckoned all, who have it not in their power to comply with it. I do not mean those only, who have literally but one coat or gown to their backs, but all that sort of gentry, who indeed have no more, though they have an excellent wardrobe at the pawnbroker's. I know a fine lady, who has moulted regularly at one of these repositories just as the court-mourning's shifted; and a fine gentleman, who has cast his coat constantly on the like occasion.

The

There are an inferior sort of people, who, having had the forecast robe prepared for this change of dress, are indifferent about it. For my own part, I must confess myself to be of their number; as I shall only have occasion to

take off the black buttons, and reinstate the metal ones in their place upon my blue coat, which will then recover its former cheerfulness.

I am your humble Servant,

April, 16.

T. TRANSFORM.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I am a constant reader of your Magazine, and have every year, since I was a reader, sent you an account of the eclipses of the luminaries; I herewith send you a computation of the eclipses for this present year 1761; by the inserting of which, in your next Magazine, you will no doubt oblige several of your correspondents, and especially your constant reader,

Great Budworth, Cheshire,

Feb. 26, 1761.

P. ANTROBUS.

There will, in the course of this year 1761, be six eclipses, four of the sun, and two of the moon; whereof one, of the moon, only will be visible to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, the calculation, and type of which, will be as follows.

Apparent time, at Great Budworth, of the		H. ' "			} P. M. per Halley's tables.
		Beginning, May 18, at	8	8	19
		Immersion	9	15	51
		Ecliptic ☿	9	58	49
		Middle	10	0	55
		Emerſion	10	46	19
		End of the eclipse	11	53	31
		Duration of total darkness	1	30	48
		Whole duration	3	45	12
		Digits eclipsed	17°	15'	44"

The TYPE.



N.B. The difference of meridians, between London and Great Budworth, is 9' 30" N. W. nearly.

As I sent you the calculation of the remarkable transit of the planet Venus, which happens the 6th of next June, and which was printed in your Magazine, for the year 1758, I shall send you a type of the sun's face, with all the transits of Venus and Mercury, which will happen in this century, if you will accept of it, which will be agreeable to your readers.

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1761.

CHAUCER's doleful droll Ditty over his Empty Purse; with an Imitation of it in mock Heroics. By a VETERAN GARRETTIER.

— Quis Talia fando, midonum, Dolopumve, aut duri Miles Ulyſſis, parat à Lachrymis? VIRG.

In English thus:

How so piteous, doubtless, must, in reading, every heart (not made of stone) a-bleeding, O you, my purse, and to none other wight,

Complain I; for ye be my ladie dear, For now that ye be so light;

For, certis, ye now make me hevie chere;
We were as lefe be laide upon a bere:

For which unto your mercy thus I crie;
Be hevie againe, or els mote I die:

Now vouchsafin this day, or it be night,
That I of you the blisful sowne may hear,
Or se your colour, lyke the sonne bright,
That of yellowness ne had nevir pere;
Ye be my life, ye be my heartis' stere;
Queene of comfort, and of gode companie,
Be hevie againe, or els mote I die.

Now, purse, thou art to me my lyvis' light,
And savour, as downe in this world here,
Out of this towne help me by your might,

D d 2

Sithin

Sithin you will not be my trefoure;
For I am slave as nighe as any frere;
But I prayin unto your courtesie,
Be hevie againe, or els mote I die,

I M I T A T I O N.

WHERE are thy babes?—to thee I must
complain:— [vain:—

Their absence I must mourn, but mourn in
They were my only comfort, my delight,
My bosom-friends, my play-mates day and night:
My joy, my life, the darling of my heart:—
I little thought that we should ever part!

“ Oh, that upon my bier my coarse was lain!

“ Then should I weep no more!—no more
“ complain!

“ To thee for mercy thy old master cries,

“ Be heavy once again, or else he dies!

Sure some ill planet rul'd when I was born,
To be thus desolate, and thus forlorn!
Tho' Job, 'tis true, had reason to repine,
What were his sorrows, when compar'd with
mine?

Ixion's pangs, when stretch'd upon his wheel,
Were but mere flea-bites to the pangs I feel.

“ To thee for mercy thy old master cries;

“ Be heavy once again, or else he dies!”

Let thy sweet babes return, and bless my sight,
Early by day, or at the noon of night; [ear!
With their sweet sounds, O! let 'em charm my
Their warbling sounds I could forever hear!

Their matchless yellow looks by far out-shone
The radiant lustre of the noon-day sun.—

Break, break, my heart!—thy smiling babes
are gone!

“ Oh, that upon my bier my coarse was lain!

“ Then should I weep no more!—no more
“ complain!

“ To thee for mercy thy old master cries;

“ Be heavy once again, or else he dies!”

Poorer than Irus now:—Where shall I find
A friend that will be faithful, true or kind?
Where now, O where shall thy poor master dine?
Where get one glass of nut-brown ale, or wine?
No more must he presume to run a-score;
Now must he beg for alms from door to door;
No priest was ever shav'd so close before,
At night, dear purse, where shall he rest his
head?

What landlord now will trust him with a bed?

“ Oh, that upon my bier my coarse was lain!

“ Then should I weep no more!—no more
“ complain!

Henceforth my muse shall sing no more of
arms,

Of Cupid's arrows, or the bottle's charms;
Henceforth her once-lov'd lyre shall lie unstrung,
And be forever on the willow hung.

No earthly pleasure will I now pursue;—
I'll bid the court, the town, the stage adieu,
Unless reliev'd, unless consol'd by you.

“ To you alone I will for mercy cry;

“ Be heavy once again, or else I die!

The ROAST BEEF of OLD ENGLAND.

T WAS at the gates of Calais, Hogarth
tells,

Where reigns despair, and famine ever dwells,
A meagre Frenchman, madam Granfire's cook,
As home that way he steer'd with hungry look,
Bending beneath the weight of fam'd Sir Loin,
On whom he often wish'd in vain to dine,
Good father Dominick by chance came by,
With rosy gills, round paunch, and greedy eye;
Who, when he first beheld the greasy load,
His benediction on it he bestow'd;
And while the solid fat his finger press'd,
He lick'd his chaps, and thus the knight ad-
dress'd.

A I R. *A lovely Last, &c.*

Roast Beef! belov'd by all mankind,
If I was doom'd to have thee,
When dress'd and garnish'd to my mind,
And swimming in thy gravy,
Not all thy country's force combin'd,
Shou'd from my fury save thee.

Renown'd Sir Loin, oft-times decreed
The theme of English ballad,
E'en kings on thee have joy'd to feed,
Unknown to Frenchman's palate.
O how much doth thy taste exceed
Soup-meagre, frogs, and sallad.

R E C I T A T I V E.

A half-starv'd soldier, shirtless, pale, and lean,
Who such a sight before had never seen,
Like Garrick's frighted Hamlet gaping stood,
And gaz'd with wonder on the British food;
His morning's melfs forsook the friendly bowl,
And in small streams along the pavement stole;
He heav'd a sigh which gave his heart relief,
And then, in plaintive tone, declar'd his grief.

A I R. *Foot's Minuet.*

Ah sacré Dieu! vat do I see yonder
Dat looks so tempting red and vite?
Begar I see 'tis de Roast Beef from Londres:
Q grant to me one letel bite.
But to my guts if you give no heeding,
And cruel fate dis boon denies,
In kind compassion to my pleading,
Return and let me feast my eyes.

R E C I T A T I V E.

His fellow-guard of right Hibernian clay,
Whose brazen front his country did betray;
From Tyburn's fatal tree had hither fled,
By honest means to get his daily bread:
Soon as the well-known prospect he espy'd,
In doleful accents blubbering he cry'd.

A I R. *Ellen a Roan.*

Sweet beef that now causes my stomach to rise,
So taking thy sight is,
My joy that is light is,
To view thee by pailfulls runs out of my eyes.
While here I remain my life's not worth a far-
Ah hard hearted Lewy, [ching.
Why did I come to ye?
The gallows more kind wou'd have sav'd me
from starving.

R E C I-

RECITATIVE.

Upon the ground, hard by, poor Sawney sat,
Who fed his nose and scratch'd his ruddy pate:
But when Old England's bulwark he descri'd,
His dear lov'd mull, alas, was thrown aside;
With lifted hands he bless'd his native place,
Then scrub'd himself, and thus bewail'd his case.

AIR. *Broom of Cowdenknows.*

How hard, O Sawney, is thy lot,
Who was so blyth of late,
To see such meat as can't be got,
When hunger is so great!
O the beef! the bonny, bonny beef!
When roasted nice and brown,
I wish I had a slice of thee!
How sweet it wou'd gang down.
Ah Charley hadst thou not been seen,
This ne'er had happ'd to me,
I wou'd the de'el had pick'd mine ey'n,
E'er I had gang'd wi' thee.

But see! my muse to England takes her flight,
Where health and plenty chearfully unite;
Where smiling freedom guards great George's
throne, [known;
And chains, and racks, and tortures are un-
Whose fame superior bards have often wrote:
An ancient fable give me leave to quote.

As once on a time a young frog pert and vain,
Beheld a large ox which graz'd on the plain,
He boasted his size he cou'd quickly attain.

Oh the roast beef, &c.

Then eagerly stretching his weak little frame,
Mamma who stood by like a knowing old dame,
Cry'd, Son, to attempt it you're greatly to blame.

Oh the roast beef, &c.

But deaf to advice, he for glory did thirst,
An effort he ventur'd more strong than the first,
Till swelling and straining too hard made him

Oh the roast beef, &c. [burst.

Then, Britons, be valiant, the moral is clear,
The ox is Old England, the frog is Monsieur,
Whose puffs and bravadoes we need never fear.

Oh the roast beef, &c.

For while by our commerce and arts we are able,
To see the brave ox smoaking hot on the table,
The French must e'en croak like the frog in the

Oh the roast beef, &c. [fable.

VIRTUE and FAME.

To the Countess of EGREMONT.

By Lord LYT—N.

VIRTUE and Fame, the other day,
Happen'd to cross each other's way,
Said Virtue, "Hark ye, madam Fame,
Your ladyship is much to blame;
Jove bids you always wait on me,
And yet your face I seldom see,
The Paphian queen employs your trumpet,
And bids it praise some handsome strumpet;
Or, thund'ring thro' the ranks of war,
Ambition ties you to her car."
Said Fame, "Dear madam, I protest
I never find myself so blest

As when I humbly wait behind you;
But 'tis so mighty hard to find you!
In such obscure retreats you lurk!
To seek you is an endless work."

"Well, answer'd Virtue, I allow
Your plea. But hear, and mark me now.
I know (without offence to others)
I know the best of wives and mothers;
Who never pass'd an useless day
In scandal, gossiping, or play:
Whose modest wit, chastis'd by sense,
Is lively chearful innocence;
Whose heart nor envy knows, nor spite,
Whose duty is her sole delight;
Nor rul'd by whim, nor slave to fashion,
Her parent's joy, her husband's passion."

Fame smil'd, and answer'd, "On my life,
This is some country parson's wife,
Who never saw the court nor town,
Whose face is homely as her gown;
Who banquets upon eggs and bacon"—
"No, madam, no—You're much mistaken—
I beg you'll let me set you right—
'Tis one with ev'ry beauty bright;
Adorn'd with ev'ry polish'd art
That rank or fortune can impart;
'Tis the most celebrated toast
That Britain's spacious isle can boast;
'Tis princely Petworth's noble dame;
'Tis EGREMONT—Go, tell it, Fame!"

ADDITION extempore, by Earl H.

FAME heard with pleasure—strait reply'd,
"First on my roll stands WYNDHAM's
bride.

My trumpet oft I've rais'd to sound
Her modest praise the world around;
But notes were wanting.—Canst thou find
A muse to sing her face, her mind?
Believe me, I can name but one,
A friend of your's—'tis LYTTLETON."

Lord L——'s Letter to Earl H——,
occasioned by the foregoing Verses.

"My LORD,

"A Thousand thanks to your lordship for
your addition to my verses. If you can
write such *extempore*, it is well for other poets,
that you chose to be a lord chancellor, rather
than a laureat. They explain to me a vision I
had the night before."

METHOUGHT I saw before my feet,
With countenance serene and sweet,
The muse who, in my youthful days,
Had oft inspir'd my careless lays.
She smil'd, and said, "Once more I see
My fugitive returns to me;
Long had I lost you from my bower,
You scorn'd to own my gentle power;
With me no more your genius sported,
The grave historic muse you courted;
Or, rais'd from earth, with straining eyes,
Pursu'd Urania through the skies;
But now, to my forsaken track,
Fair EGREMONT has brought you back;

Nor

Nor blush, by her and Virtue led,
That soft, that pleasing path to tread;
For there, beneath to-morrow's ray,
Ev'n WISDOM's self shall deign to play.
Lo! to my flow'ry groves and springs
Her fav'rite son the goddess brings,
The council's and the senate's guide:
Law's oracle, the nation's pride:
He comes, he joys with thee to join
In singing WYNDHAM's charms divine;
To thine he adds his nobler lays,
E'en thee, my friend, he deigns to praise.
Enjoy that praise, nor envy PITT
His fame with burges or with cit;
For sure one line from such a bard
VIRTUE would think her best reward."

To a Noble Lord on his late Poetical Compositions.

SAYS one of the muses, detach'd from the
rest, [the best;
To one of their bards, which they all lov'd
"With joy, we have seen, on the countess, your
wit, [P—tt:
With grief, have beheld your late slur upon
Unenvy'd let him, then, enjoy all his boxes;
Unrival'd sing thou, all thy beautiful doxies:
Parnassus's freedom rewardeth thy lays,
Which, see! I have brought, in a basket of
bays."

*On a Noble Lawyer's Addition to the above Noble
Lord's Poem on a Lady.*

O Musick! ever thought of power divine,
Own beauty's power still greater far than
thine:
'Tis true, of thee thus once a poet spoke,
"Musick has charms to bend the knotted oak,"
But beauty's charms, in Egremonta's praise,
Law's knottier language turns to tuneful lays.

*On the above Lord's Reply, to the Noble Lawyer's
Addition, under the Fiction of a Dream.*

WHEN Homer nods, he only nods: it
seems
Our modern Homer when he nods, he dreams.

AN ENGLISH SAPPHICK.

TWAS underneath the poplar shade
Poor Philomel her nest had made,
Safely she deem'd might there be laid,
There hatch'd her young:
But prying eyes, O barbarous swain!
Observ'd her work, and watch'd her pain,
Regardless of her tender strain,

And piteous song.

All brutal, rushing where she lay,
This robber stole the callow prey,
And rudely snatch'd her joys away,

Ah, joys no more!

For this, all night, she wept forlorn,
Her breast reclia'd against a thorn,
That breast with anxious sorrows torn,
Unfelt before,

For ever, ah, for ever gone—
Sure Strephon had a heart of stone!
But soon shall he the sin bemoan,

And vigils keep:

When to fair Cælia he complains,
She scornful shall deride his pains,
Then shall he think on those soft strains,

And learn to weep.

*Lines from Mr. G——k to a Nobleman, who
asked him if he did not intend being in Parlia-
ment.*

MORE than content with what my la-
bours gain,
Of PUBLIC FAVOUR, though a little vain;
Yet not so vain my mind, so madly bent,
To wish to play the fool in Parliament;
In each dramatic unity to err;
Mistaking time and place and character!
Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
I'd "strut, and fret," no more in any part;
No more in PUBLIC SCENES would I engage,
Or wear the CAP and MASK on any stage.

A CORONATION ODE,

*Written by Mr. HAVARD, and performed for
his Benefit.*

STOP time! [lyre!—
On this great moment hang! Muse strike the
To the Third GEORGE exalt the lay,
With joyful lōs wake the Day;
With roses strew the ground,
Let the arch'd roofs rebound;

And the world know from acclamation's roar,
A native monarch rules BRITANNIA's shore,
High in the temple of loud-sounding fame,
In Adamantine characters enroll'd,
Hang the new records of the BRITISH name,
Awfully great, and fortunately bold:—
Sacred to memory, in GEORGE's reign,
BRITAIN, in action glorious and divine,
Shall with unrival'd lustre shine:

Nor time's sharp tooth, nor envy's stain,
The tyrant's frown, the villain's hate,
Shall pull her honours down;
Embalm'd in glory and renown,
They shall remain beyond the reach of fate,
Since time first started from his goal,
Since order first begun;
Since the first wave began to roll,
And nature ray'd the sun:
Since chaos was o'erthrown,
And fair creation came,
No æra has been known
So nobly charg'd with fame:
Example, history, are sought in vain,
Not all antiquity can match this reign.

Now transport burst from either eye,
In the strong tide of uncurb'd extasie;
The heart bounds nimbly, and the blood flows
light,
And every nerve partakes of the delight;
The rustic throng
Shall lift the song

To God-like GEORGE's praise;
 No pray'r shall rise
 To reach the skies,
 But supplicates his length of days—
 Let mountains catch the sound, and vallies ring—
 BRITAIN rejoices in a native king.

Plain Honesty shall leave her cell,
 And at St. James's haste to dwell.
 (Of modesty the grand resort)
 In her white robe fair Truth shall wait,
 Sincerity shall ope the gate,
 And all the virtues crowd to court.
 See from the bed of penury arise
 The famish'd arts: With wistful eyes
 Science looks up and hails the day, [ray.
 Feels the returning warmth and th' enliv'ning
 Yet in this flow of happiness we want
 A bliss, which GEORGE, we hope, will
 grant.

Tho' BRITAIN's thunders conqu'ring roll,
 Familiar now to either pole,
 No more for slaughter let us roam:
 Above the laurel let the olive rise—
 To peace prepare the sacrifice—
 A good king's GREATNESS is at home.
 See the French remnant navy flies,
 No more disputes the wave;
 If she the face of opposition tries,
 'Tis not to conquer but to save—
 To save the little left—then nobly deign,
 Great GEORGE! to give them peace, and end
 their pain.

The BRITISH crown that blazes now,
 With so much brightness on thy brow,
 The hand of peace will more refine:
 O! stop the dreadful cannon's roar—
 To peace the bleeding world restore,
 And make Jehovah's office THINE.

a young LADY, who died at Edinburgh,
 Feb. 22, 1761. By a Lady of Quality.

COME ev'ry tender heart, pour forth your woe;
 The young, the good, the fair Evanthe
 mourn;

opt in the bud of life.—

May'd in virtue's, and in beauty's bloom,
 Yesterday, she shone among the nymphs;
 And, when she made a lover, made a friend.
 Fair, O! call to mind this maiden's worth,
 Her artless bloom, her unaffected charms;
 Grateful to the hand who gives us all,
 Her borrow'd graces to insnare the heart;
 Wisdom and mildness, ease, and native truth,
 Prov'd by taste, were all the arts she us'd:
 She shed a dignity on all her ways,
 That won respect unthought of by herself;
 Careful she trod the path to purer joys,
 Safe to dissipation's fatal snares.—

Alas! while thus we speak but half her
 praise,
 What anguish must her weeping parents feel!
 Father, mother, sister, lover, friend,
 Each dear, each tender tie, laments her fall!
 Youths, and Caledonian fair attend:
 From afar, the funeral pomp begins;

Her virgin hearse, drawn by six milk-white
 steeds,

Ensigns of innocence, moves slow along;
 There fix your mind's eye; view the poor
 remains,

Evanthe's better part is blest above.
 Friendship's last debt, in various forms, behold,
 Of numerous equipage, most justly paid.
 —While thus we view the sad, the solemn scene,
 Which morn, or noon, or night, o'ertakes us all,
 Let us request of heav'n, Evanthe's fate,
 Below'd while living, and when dead *rever'd*.

TRUE'S EPITAPH.

By MATTHEW PRIOR, Esq;
 Transcribed from the Harleian Collection of
 MSS. No. 7316, Page 28.

IF wit or honesty cou'd save

Our mould'ring ashes from the grave,
 This stone had still remain'd unmark'd,
 I still writ prose, and * True still bark'd.
 But envious fate has claim'd its due,
 Here lies the mortal part of True;
 His deathless virtues must survive;
 To better us that are alive.

His prudence and his wit were seen
 In that from † Mary's grace and mien,
 He own'd the power and lov'd the queen.
 By long obedience he confest,
 That serving her was to be blest.

Ye murmurers let True evince,
 That men are beasts, and dogs have sense.
 His faith and truth all Whitehall knows,
 He ne'er cou'd fawn or flatter those,
 Whom he believ'd were Mary's foes;
 Ne'er sculk'd from whence his sov'reign led
 him,

Or snarl'd against the hand that fed him.

Read this ye statesmen now in favour,
 And mend your own by True's behaviour.

ANACREON, ODE XV. imitated.

Ὁὐ μοι μέλει γύγας, &c.

FOR Gyges' treasures what care I,

His diadems and title high?

What is the tyrant's gold to me?

A god on earth I wou'd not be.

I envy not the wealth or state

Of great ones, let them still be great:

My chief delight, my only care

Is to perfume my silver hair,

And gracefully to deck my head

With wreaths of sweetest roses made.

The present time is that alone,

Which we can truly call our own;

Alas! what shall to-morrow be,

Is neither known to you nor me.

While yet the days look fair and clear,

And storms their blust'ring rage forbear,

Let us be jovial, blithe and gay;

Let's ply our dice and tope away;

Let's celebrate great Bacchus' praise,

And to his godship altars raise,

Lest some grim malady appear,

And softly whisper in our ear,

You have no farther bus'ness here.

G. S.

* A favourite Dog of Queen Mary's.

† Queen Mary.

T H E

Nor blush, by her and Virtue led,
That soft, that pleasing path to tread;
For there, beneath to-morrow's ray,
Ev'n WISDOM's self shall deign to play.
Lo! to my flow'ry groves and springs
Her fav'rite son the goddess brings,
The council's and the senate's guide:
Law's oracle, the nation's pride:
He comes, he joys with thee to join
In singing WYNDHAM's charms divine;
To thine he adds his nobler lays,
E'en thee, my friend, he deigns to praise.
Enjoy that praise, nor envy PITT
His fame with burges or with cit;
For sure one life from such a bard
VIRTUE would think her best reward."

To a Noble Lord on his late Poetical Compositions.

SAYS one of the muses, detach'd from the
rest, [the best;
To one of their bards, which they all lov'd
"With joy, we have seen, on the countess, your
wit, [P—tt:
With grief, have beheld your late slur upon
Unenvy'd let him, then, enjoy all his boxes;
Unrival'd sing thou, all thy beautiful doxies:
Parnassus's freedom rewardeth thy lays,
Which, see! I have brought, in a basket of
bays."

*On a Noble Lawyer's Addition to the above Noble
Lord's Poem on a Lady.*

O Musick! ever thought of power divine,
Own beauty's power still greater far than
thine:
'Tis true, of thee thus once a poet spoke,
"Musick has charms to bend the knotted oak,"
But beauty's charms, in Egremonta's praise,
Law's knottier language turns to tuneful lays.

*On the above Lord's Reply, to the Noble Lawyer's
Addition, under the Fiction of a Dream.*

WHEN Homer nods, he only nods: it
seems
Our modern Homer when he nods, he dreams.

AN ENGLISH SAPPHICK.

TWAS underneath the poplar shade
Poor Philomel her nest had made,
Safely she deem'd might there be laid,
There hatch'd her young:
But prying eyes, O barbarous swain!
Observ'd her work, and watch'd her pain,
Regardless of her tender strain,

And piteous song.

All brutal, rushing where she lay,
This robber stole the callow prey,
And rudely snatch'd her joys away,

Ah, joys no more!

For this, all night, she wept forlorn,
Her breast reclin'd against a thorn,
That breast with anxious sorrows torn,

Unfelt before.

For ever, ah, for ever gone—
Sure Strephon had a heart of stone!
But soon shall he the sin bemoan,

And vigils keep:

When to fair Caelia he complains,
She scornful shall deride his pains,
Then shall he think on those soft strains,

And learn to weep.

*Lines from Mr. G——k to a Nobleman, who
asked him if he did not intend being in Parlia-
ment.*

MORE than content with what my la-
bours gain,
Of PUBLIC FAVOUR, though a little vain;
Yet not so vain my mind, so madly bent,
To wish to play the fool in Parliament;
In each dramatic unity to err;
Mistaking time and place and character!
Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
I'd "strut, and fret," no more in any part;
No more in PUBLIC SCENES would I engage,
Or wear the CAP and MASK on any stage.

A CORONATION ODE,

*Written by Mr. HAVARD, and performed for
his Benefit.*

STOP time! [lyre!—
On this great moment hang! Muse strike the
To the Third GEORGE exalt the lay,
With joyful lōs wake the Day;
With roses strew the ground,
Let the arch'd roofs rebound;
And the world know from acclamation's roar,
A native monarch rules BRITANNIA's shore,
High in the temple of loud-sounding fame,
In Adamantine characters enroll'd,
Hang the new records of the BRITISH name,
Awfully great, and fortunately bold:—
Sacred to memory, in GEORGE's reign,
BRITAIN, in action glorious and divine,
Shall with unrival'd lustre shine:
Nor time's sharp tooth, nor envy's stain,
The tyrant's frown, the villain's hate,
Shall pull her honours down;
Embalm'd in glory and renown,
They shall remain beyond the reach of fate,
Since time first started from his goal,
Since order first begun;
Since the first wave began to roll,
And nature ray'd the sun:
Since chaos was o'erthrown,
And fair creation came,
No æra has been known
So nobly charg'd with fame:
Example, history, are sought in vain,
Not all antiquity can match this reign.
Now transport burst from either eye,
In the strong tide of uncurb'd extasie;
The heart bounds nimbly, and the blood flows
light,
And every nerve partakes of the delight;
The rustic throng
Shall lift the song.

To God-like GEORGE's praise;
 No pray'r shall rise
 To reach the skies,
 But supplicates his length of days—
 Let mountains catch the sound, and vallies ring—
 BRITAIN rejoices in a native king.

Plain Honesty shall leave her cell,
 And at St. James's haste to dwell.
 (Of modesty the grand resort)
 In her white robe fair Truth shall wait,
 Sincerity shall ope the gate,
 And all the virtues crowd to court.
 See from the bed of penury arise
 The famish'd arts: With wistful eyes
 Science looks up and hails the day, [ray.
 Feels the returning warmth and th' enliv'ning
 Yet in this flow of happiness we want
 A bliss, which GEORGE, we hope, will
 grant.

Tho' BRITAIN's thunders conqu'ring roll,
 Familiar now to either pole,
 No more for slaughter let us roam:
 Above the laurel let the olive rise—
 To peace prepare the sacrifice—
 A good king's GREATNESS is at home.
 See the French remnant navy flies,
 No more disputes the wave;
 If she the face of opposition tries,
 'Tis not to conquer but to save—
 To save the little left—then nobly deign,
 Great GEORGE! to give them peace, and end
 their pain.

The BRITISH crown that blazes now,
 With so much brightness on thy brow,
 The hand of peace will more refine:
 O! stop the dreadful cannon's roar—
 To peace the bleeding world restore,
 And make Jehovah's office THINE.

A young LADY, who died at Edinburgh,
 Feb. 22, 1761. By a Lady of Quality.

COME ev'ry tender heart, pour forth your woe;
 The young, the good, the fair Evanthe
 mourn;

opt in the bud of life.—

ray'd in virtue's, and in beauty's bloom,
 yesterday, she shone among the nymphs;
 when she made a lover, made a friend.
 fair, O! call to mind this maiden's worth,
 artless bloom, her unaffected charms;
 grateful to the hand who gives us all,
 her borrow'd graces to insnare the heart;
 bloom and mildness, ease, and native truth,
 prov'd by taste, were all the arts she us'd:
 she shed a dignity on all her ways,
 at won respect unthought of by herself;
 careful she trod the path to purer joys,
 safe to dissipation's fatal snares.—

Alas! while thus we speak but half her
 praise,
 at anguish must her weeping parents feel!
 father, mother, sister, lover, friend,
 dear, each tender tie, laments her fall!
 youths, and Caledonian fair attend:
 from afar, the funeral pomp begins;

Her virgin hearse, drawn by six milk-white
 steeds,

Ensigns of innocence, moves slow along;
 There fix your mind's eye; view the poor
 remains,

Evanthe's better part is blest above.
 Friendship's last debt, in various forms, behold,
 Of numerous equipage, most justly paid.
 —While thus we view the sad, the solemn scene,
 Which morn, or noon, or night, o'ertakes us all,
 Let us request of heav'n, Evanthe's fate,
 Below'd while living, and when dead *rever'd*.

TRUE'S EPITAPH.

By MATTHEW PRIOR, Esq;
 Transcribed from the Harleian Collection of
 MSS. No. 7316, Page 28.

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 By long obedience he confest,
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G. S.

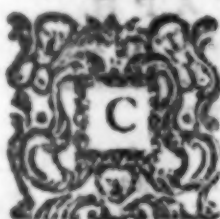
* A favourite Dog of Queen Mary's.

† Queen Mary.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Douglas, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Antigua, November 21, 1760.



APT. O'Brien, in the Temple (having the Griffin under his command) being on a cruize to the southward, in September last, received information of seven sail of vessels that were at an anchor at the Granades, laden with provisions, &c. for Martinique, to which place he immediately proceeded; and, after silencing their batteries, cut out the vessels; amongst which, was his majesty's sloop the Virgin, taken by the enemy in April last. The Temple in this attempt had two men killed and ten wounded; amongst the latter was lieutenant Vincent, who had the misfortune to lose his leg, but is in a fair way of doing well. The Griffin, who had an equal share in this undertaking (more fortunate than the Temple) had not a man hurt. These ships, in their return from the Grenades to Antigua, fell in with and took thirteen others bound to Martinique, laden with provisions, &c. (see p. 108.)

When I was lying in St. John's road some time ago, I received information that a number of the enemy's small privateers greatly infested the island of Guadalupe; upon which intelligence I fitted out a schooner, and put 90 men with a lieutenant into her, and sent her on a cruize round Guadalupe, in quest of these privateers, where she was so lucky to fall in with and take two of them,

Extract of a Letter from the same, dated on board his Majesty's ship the Dublin, in Carlisle Bay, the 13th of December, 1760.

The Emerald has lately taken four privateers, one of twelve guns, one of ten, and two of eight. The Levant has likewise taken one of ten guns; and the Echo one of eight; and a small petitaugre with ten swivels.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Holmes, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Port Royal Harbour in Jamaica, Dec. 31, 1760.

Since the taking of the French frigates in October last, the Squadron have brought in here, or destroyed, about eight of the enemy's privateers. The most remarkable of these little affairs were the two last, brought in here the other day, and taken by the boats of the Trent and Boreas, commanded by the first lieutenants of their respective ships, Messrs.

Millar and Stuart, in Cumberland harbour, there not being water to carry any of the ships up to them, viz. The Vainqueur of 10 guns, 16 swivels, and 90 men; and Mackau, a small vessel of six swivels, and 15 men. The officers and men in the boats, behaved with great intrepidity, and boarded and carried the Vainqueur, under the strongest premeditated difficulties the enemy could lay. The Trent had three men killed, one missing, and one wounded. The Boreas had one killed, five wounded, and her barge sunk in boarding. So soon as they had taken these two vessels, they pushed on after the Guespe, of eight guns and 85 men, which lay farther up in the Lagoon; but on their approach the French set fire to her, and she was destroyed. The loss of the enemy is uncertain, for about 40 of them jumped over-board when the boats boarded the Vainqueur; and 10 men were found wounded on board. The Mackau made no resistance.

Extract of a Letter from Rear Admiral Holmes, dated at Port Royal Harbour, January 21, 1761, to Mr. Cleveland.

His majesty's ship Trent, commanded by Capt. Lindsay, brought into this port, on the 7th instant, the Le Bein Aime, a French merchant frigate of 20 guns and 86 men. He fell in with her on the 4th, Cape Tiberoon bearing N. N. W. ten leagues. At a quarter past twelve at noon she began to engage, and continued in close action till one, when she struck. She was bound from Martinico to Old France, with sugar and coffee, but had fallen to leeward of her course. She had twenty men killed and wounded. The Trent had one killed and five wounded.

Admiralty-Office, March 26. His majesty's ships the Magnanime, Chichester, and Niger, being on a cruize at the mouth of the channel, gave chase to a small French privateer snow, which they saw in the morning of the 10th instant, and in the evening the Niger took her. She is called the marquis de la Chartre, of St. Maloes, of six guns and 76 men; had been out but two days, and had not taken any thing.

Admiralty-Office, March 27. His majesty's ship the Vengeance, of 26 guns, (9 and 4 pounders) and 200 men, commanded by Capt. Nightingale, is arrived at Plymouth with two prizes, one named the Entreprenant, pierced for 44, but now carrying only 26 guns, (12 and 6 pounders) with 203 men, being equipped for war and merchandize, and loaded with various kinds of goods for St. Domingo, with

with which she sailed from Bourdeaux on the 8th instant: the other a small privateer of St. Malo's, carrying four carriage and four swivel guns, with 45 men, commanded by Joseph Merven, which the Vengeance fell in with off the Lizard on the 23d instant: she came from Abbrevrak the 21st, and had not taken any thing. Captain Nightingale gives the following relation of his engagement with the Entreprenant: That he got up close along side of her at five o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th, when the action immediately began, and continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time the Vengeance was five times on fire, (twice, as was imagined, from the enemy's wads setting fire to the main rigging;) that the Vengeance's rigging and sails being then so much shattered, that the ship was not under command, the enemy ran his bowsprit over her taffarel for boarding; that he was therein prevented, and the Vengeance sheered off, to repair her rigging and sails. As soon as the ship was in condition, Capt. Nightingale got up again close to the enemy, when the engagement was renewed for an hour, when the Entreprenant sheered off, and bore away: that the Vengeance being a second time disabled in her masts and rigging, was some time in wearing: that at length she wore, and Capt. Nightingale got again within pistol shot of the enemy, and renewed the engagement, which continued for an hour and a half, when the enemy called for quarter. The Entreprenant had 15 men killed, and 24 wounded. The Vengeance had six killed, and 27 wounded, most of them dangerously, and two of them are since dead.

His majesty's ship the Bedford, of 64 guns, commanded by Capt. Deane, has taken and sent into Plymouth the Comete French frigate of war, of 32 guns and 230 men, which the Bedford fell in with on the 16th instant, 30 leagues S. W. from Ushant, and, after a chase of nine hours, took her. She sailed from Brest on the 9th instant.

All the French in Canada, of any distinction, went into mourning for the late king; and governor Gage was addressed by the officers of the militia, and of Montreal, on the loss of our sovereign.

The Address of the Officers of the Militia, and the Merchants of Montreal, to General GAGE, Governor of that Place.

Cruel destiny has thus cut short the glorious days of so great and magnanimous a monarch. We are come to pour out our grief into the paternal bosom of your excellency; the sole tribute of gratitude of a people who will never cease to exalt the mildness and moderation of their new masters. The general who conquered us has treated us more like victors, than the vanquished, and has left us a precious Pledge, by name and deed, of his goodness to us. What acknowledgements are we bound to make for so many favours? They shall be for ever engraved on our hearts in indelible characters. We entreat your excellency,
April, 1761.

* Pledge, in French, is Gage.

lency to continue to us the honour of your protection. We will endeavour to deserve it by our zeal, and by the earnest prayers we shall offer up to the Almighty Being for your health and preservation.

A letter from Hampshire, in New Jersey, dated Feb. 10, 1761, contains the following remarkable piece of intelligence: "A few days ago seven or eight men dug out of the side of a hill, from whence issued a fine spring, 76 large rattle-snakes, and 36 black snakes, all twined together in one bunch or knot. The cold weather prevented their making any resistance, though the rattle-snakes were so lively as to be able to rattle pretty briskly. They cut the heads of the rattle snakes off, and then skinned them. The digging was purposely after them, as great numbers had been seen near the spring the summer before, and several men, women, and children, received their death by being bit by these venomous and destructive creatures."

On the 29th of March the grand expedition fleet of 10 ships of the line and several frigates, &c. &c. sailed from Spithead.

On the 30th, an admiralty session was held at the Old Bailey, at which no person was capitally convicted.

THURSDAY, April 2.

The poll finally closed at Guildhall when the number were as follow,

Sir Robert Ladbroke	4306
Thomas Harley, Esq;	3983
Alderman Beckford	3663
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.	3285
Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.	3193

(See p. 164.)

FRIDAY, 3.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Thomas Davis, for forgery, and Cecily Vere, for shoplifting, received sentence of death: Twenty to be transported for seven years, one to be whipped, and two were branded.—Darwell the thief-taker was found guilty of manslaughter, and Pentelow, acquitted of the murder, related at p. 158.

SATURDAY, 4.

Theodore Gardelle, was also condemned at the said sessions, for the murder of Mrs. King, was executed at the end of Panton street, in the Hay-market. His body was afterwards hanged in chains. (See p. 160.)

Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, William Beckford Esq; and the Hon. Thomas Harley, were declared by the sheriffs, duly elected, members to represent this city in parliament.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

Came on at the India-House the election of directors for the ensuing year, when the following were chosen,

* William Barwell, * Fitz Williams Barrington, * Christopher Baron, H. Crabb Boulton, John Boyd, Christ. Burrow, Esqrs. * Sir James Creed, Knt. Charles Butts, Joan Darrien, Charles Gough, John Harrison, * Samuel Harrison, Frederick Pigou, Giles Rooke,

E e

Thomas

Thomas Rous, Henry Savage, *Richard Ste-
ward, Richard Smith, Laurence Sullivan,
*Wm. Thornton, Timothy Tullie, Richard
Warner, Thomas Waters, Bouchier Walton,
Esqs.—Those marked with *, are new ones.

The following gentlemen were chosen direc-
tors of the Bank of England, viz.

Bartholomew Burton, Esq; Governor.

Robert March, Esq; Deputy Governor.

Samuel Beachcroft, Charles Boehm, Mer-
rick Burrell, Matt. Clarmont, William Cooper,
Philip Delahaize, Robert Dingley, Esqs. Sir
Samuel Fludyer, Bart. William Hunt, Charles
Palmer, John Sargent, Alexander Sheafe,
James Sperling, John South, H. Thompson,
John Weyland, Gustav. Brander, Daniel Booth,
jun. John Cornwall, Peter Gaussen, James
Haughton Langston, James Spilman, Thomas
Whately, Edmund Wilcox, Esqs.

THURSDAY, 9.

Was held the anniversary feast of the West-
minster hospital.

FRIDAY, 10.

Admiralty-Office. Vice admiral Saunders,
commander in chief of his majesty's ships and
vessels in the Mediterranean, gives an account,
in his letter of the 5th of March last, that Cap-
tain Pownall, of his majesty's frigate the Fa-
vorite, had taken and sent into Gibraltar, a
French privateer, fitted out at Mahon, of 12
guns and 84 men.

His majesty's sloop the Albany, of 16 carri-
age guns and 125 men, commanded by captain
Brograve, is arrived at Spithead with a French
frigate, called the Pheasant, commanded by M.
La Coudraye, which the Albany fell in with on
the 6th instant at day-light, off Plymouth, and
chased till the 7th at ten in the morning, when
captain Brograve getting along-side of her, and
firing a broadside, she hoisted French colours,
and then struck. She was at first of equal force
with the Albany, carrying 16 carriage guns
and 125 men; but, during the chase she had
thrown 14 of her guns overboard. She had
been three days from Havre de Grace, and had
not taken any thing.

SATURDAY, 11.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office. Orders for the
court to go out of mourning on Sunday the
19th instant, for his late majesty king George
the second, of blessed memory.

Near thirty houses were consumed by fire, at
St. Catherine's, near the Tower.

MONDAY, 13.

Capt. Money, an officer of the Norfolk mili-
tia, and aid de camp to general Townshend,
standing on a horse's back, without a saddle,
in full speed, leapt over a five barr'd gate,
and performed several other amazing feats of
horsemanship in Hyde-Park, before their
royal highnesses the duke of York, prince
William Henry, and other persons of dis-
tinction.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the
Æolus, commanded by Capt. John Elliott,
which is arrived at Spithead, took on the 23d

of March, 30 leagues W. by N. off Cape Finis-
terre, a privateer belonging to Bayonne, called
Le Carnival, of four carriage and ten swivel
guns, and sixty-four men. She had been eight
days from Ferrol, and had not taken any thing.

TUESDAY, 14.

The marquis of Granby arrived in town,
from the allied army.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

St. James's. Baron Wittorff, envoy extra-
ordinary from the landgrave of Hesse Cassel,
had his audience of leave of his majesty.

FRIDAY, 17.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the
Tweed, commanded by captain Paston, on the
15th of March, being off cape Finisterre, fell
in with and took the Hardi privateer of Bay-
onne, of 10 guns and 125 men, and carried her
into Lisbon. She had been out 18 days, and
had not taken any thing.

His majesty's ship the Blonde, commanded
by Capt. Kennedy, being off cape Finisterre, on
the 27th of February, fell in with a large vessel
of about 400 tons burthen, with 18 carriage guns
and 75 men, bound from Bordeaux to St. Do-
mingo, which she took after near an hour's
engagement, and carried into Lisbon.

His majesty's ship Terpsichore, commanded
by Sir Thomas Adams, Bart. on the 8th in-
stant, about eight leagues to the westward of
Scilly, fell in with and took a small lugger
privateer, called the Bionbroynon, of one car-
riage gun and 12 swivels, with 35 men, and
carried her into Plymouth. She sailed from
Diepe about three weeks ago, and has been
cruizing ever since in the Bristol channel; had
taken two sloops and a snow; and the ran-
omers for the two sloops were retaken on
board her.

SUNDAY, 19.

Leicester-House. Baron Wittorff, envoy ex-
traordinary from the landgrave of Hesse Cassel,
had his audience of leave of her royal highness
the princess dowager of Wales.

And afterwards of their royal highnesses the
duke of York and princess Augusta.

MONDAY, 20.

Thomas Davis, was executed at Tyburn
pursuant to his sentence. Cicely Vere was
reprieved.

TUESDAY, 21.

Whitehall. Sunday morning the 19th in-
stant, arrived captain Ellis, of the Escorte, and
captain Rook, aid de camp to major general
Hodgson, with letters from commodore Ke-
pel and general Hodgson, to the right Hon.
Mr. Secretary Pitt, of the 12th and 13th in-
stant; which give an account, that on the 12th
they had attempted to land part of the troops
under general Hodgson's command at Locmar-
bay, but that it had been thought proper
desist from that attack. Farther accounts
shortly expected.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ships the
Hero, commanded by Capt. Will. Fentress,
and the Venus commanded by Capt. Thom.

Harrison, on the 2d instant, in the latitude of 43. 30 N. and longitude 11. 4 W. fell in with and took a French East-India ship, called the *Bertin*, pierced for 64 guns, mounting 28, and manned with 351 men; 91 of them soldiers, belonging to the French East-India company, from Port L'Orient, bound to the *de France* and *Pondicherry*, laden with ordinance, naval stores, and merchandize, and 2400 dollars. She sailed in company with the *Valiant* East-India ship, of the same size and force, and the *Fidelle* frigate of 24 guns belonging to the company, on the 28th past. Captain Fortescue sent the *Venus* with the prize to Plymouth, where they are arrived, and went in quest of the other India ship and frigate.

The *Venus* has also brought to Plymouth, the *Lion* privateer of Bayonne, of six carriage guns and 12 swivels, and 85 men, which she fell in with and took the 6th instant, in lat. 43. 30. and long. 15. 5 W. The privateer had been out six days, and had not taken any thing.

Admiralty-Office. His majesty's ship the *Bordeord*, commanded by Captain William Howe, has brought into the Downs the *Aurakine* French cutter privateer, commanded by M. Bart, of eight carriage and six swivel guns, with 61 men, belonging to Dunkirk, which captain Howe took the 14th instant, nine leagues E. N. E. from Yarmouth, when she had been but two days from Dunkirk, and had not taken any thing.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the governors, &c. of the small pox hospitals 750l. 7s. 9d. was collected for that useful charity.

One of the Coalmeters places, of this city, was sold for 4430l. Moorgate was sold for 166l. and Aldersgate for 91l.

SATURDAY, 25.

Several houses &c. were consumed by fire, in Glasfhouse-street, Swallow street &c. in Piccadilly. Five horses perished in the flames.

A grant has passed the great seal, granting to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; a pension of 1000l. per annum, payable out of his majesty's exchequer, for his life, and the life of George Onslow, Esq; his son, and the survivor of them.

Addresses have been presented, since our last (p. 163) from the county of Carmarthen, and the counties of Waterford, Meath, Lowth and Monaghan, and Queen's county, in Ireland.

At Warwick assizes, one was capitally convicted, but reprieved; at East-Grinstead two; at Rochester two, one of them, a French soldier, for murder; at Kingston three, two of whom were reprieved; at Taunton two; at Stafford three, two of whom were reprieved, and twenty proved a maiden assize. (see p. 163.)

The vice chancellor of Cambridge gives notice that the subjects for Mr. Finch and Mr. Walshend's prizes for this year are,—For the best batchelors; *Utrum sit praestantius nova*

invenire an inventis cultum addere et ornatum. For the middle batchelors: *Utrum boni plus an mali reportent fere qui peregrinantur adolescentuli.*

On the 17th Francis Hayes, a sodomite, was executed on Kennington-Common.

Tregoney in Cornwall, March 15. As some of our tinnners were lately employed on a new mine, one of them accidentally struck his pick-axe on a stone. The earth being removed, they imagined, from its size, that it was a rock; but some characters perceived, on a more close inspection, together with its shape and hollow sound, when struck, made them conclude it to be (what on opening it proved) a coffin. On removal of the lid they discovered the skeleton of a man of gigantic size, which, on the admission of the air, mouldered into dust. One entire tooth remained whole, which was two inches and a half long, and thick in proportion. The length of the coffin was eleven feet three inches, and depth three feet nine inches.

In a letter from Fort Augustus, in Scotland, dated April 3, we have the following account of the uncommon swelling of Lochness. "On Tuesday the 31st of March, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, Lochness rose suddenly near 30 inches, and continued so for half an hour, during which time the water was so much agitated that all the boats here were drove upon the dry banks. There was no kind of external cause for this phenomenon, such as rains, winds, or any thing of the like nature; but, on the contrary, that day, and several before it, were remarkably fine.—An instance almost similar to this happened here the time of the earthquake at Lisbon; but never at any other time for these fifty years past."

Dublin-Castle, April 6. A proclamation by the lords justices, and council of Ireland, dated the 6th inst. says, "These are to make known his majesty's pleasure, that a parliament is to be held at Dublin, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of May next, for summoning of which parliament, writs will be issued bearing teste on Tuesday the seventh day of this instant April."

On March 31, an earthquake happened at Madrid and Lisbon, which lasted about two minutes at the former place, and at the latter about four, where some lives were lost, and other damages done: It was also felt at sea, and at Cork in Ireland.

The island of Belleisle, in its largest extent, is three French leagues and a quarter in length, and one and an half in breadth: Locmaria bay, where the gazette says our troops attempted to land, (see before.) is situated at the west end of the island, and is about a league and three quarters from Palais, the capital: The road between these places is extremely difficult for carriages or conveyance of heavy luggage, because of the many mountains intervening. The citadel of Palais is a regular and strong fortification, fronting the sea, composed principally of horn-work, and is provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterscarp, and the other

other so contrived as to secure the interior fortifications. This citadel is divided from the largest part of the town by an inlet of the sea, over which there is a bridge of communication; from the other part of the town, and which is most inhabited, it is only divided by its own fortifications, and a glacis, which projects into a place called the Esplanade, where the great reservoir is kept. Tho' there is a fine convenience of having wet ditches, yet round the town there is only a dry ditch, and some fortifications, which cannot, in some places, be esteemed of the strongest kind: Indeed the low country, which lies to the southward, can easily be laid under water. The great road, where is the best and indeed the only anchorage, lies on the west side of the island next the continent, and is large enough to contain the greatest fleet we ever had in the bay. The island of Houat is opposite this great road, and the little island of Hadic is opposite Locmaria bay. There are several villages in the island, the principal of which are Sauzon, to the northward of Palais; Bangor, Locmaria and Samzun, to the southward, all abounding with plenty.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Bell, of the Elizabeth of London, dated from Oporto.

"Since I have been here, a Dutchman fell into the river, and was taken up from the bottom about three quarters of an hour afterwards; he was carried on board the ship he belong'd to, and orders were actually given for sewing him up in a hamacoe, in order to bury him.

The British vice consul (Mr. Gabriel Hervey,) who is a very humane man, hearing of the affair, took a boat, went on board, laid the fellow by the fire-side, and kept rubbing him with common salt till life returned, and the man is now hearty and well. Mr. Hervey hath since told me, he has known a dog kept under water two hours, and recovered by being covered with salt; and his lady told me that she had recovered a cat." (See our volume for 1745, p. 383, and for 1756, p. 134, 135.)

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 26. **H**ERON Powney, Esq; was married to Miss Severn.

27. John Hughes, Esq; to Miss Payne.

30. Hon. Thomas Knollis, to Miss Porter.

31. Christopher Hooke, Esq; to Mrs. Partridge, both of Jamaica.

April 5. William Drake, Esq; to Miss Fanny Webber.

7. John Cholmley, Esq; to Miss Anne Hankey, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Hankey, Knt.

8. Mr. Franco, to Miss Aguilar, sister of Baron Aguilar.

12. Col. John Campbell, to Miss Lewis.

14. Right Hon. the earl of Sutherland, to Miss Maxwell.

18. Paul Mowbray, Esq; to Miss Anna-Maria Byard.

20. Mr. Roberts, merchant, to Miss Fenton,

Lately. Right Hon. earl of Harborough, to Miss Hill.

Samuel Seawell, Esq; to Miss Chitty, daughter of Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. and alderman.

Joseph Fortescue, Esq; to Miss Fortescue.

Mrs. Thomas White, merchant, to Miss Harding.

Arthur Ormsby, Esq; to Miss Green.

John Vernon, Esq; to Miss Harris.

March 28. Lady of the Hon. George Townshend, was delivered of a daughter.

30. — of the Right Hon. Charles Townshend, of a son.

April 2. Lady Aberdour, of a son.

9. Lady Pollington, of a son.

23. Lady Cathcart, of a son.

Lady of Jeremiah Dyson, Esq; of a son.

Lately. Lady of John Webb, Esq; of a son and heir.

— of lord Francis Seymour, of a daughter.

— of the conde de Fuentes, the Spanish ambassador, of a son.

DEATHS.

March 30. **T**homas Basket, Esq; his majesty's printer.

31. Mr. Benjamin Crook, a common-council-man for Castle-Baynard ward.

Mr. Hughes, a proctor, in Doctor's Commons.

April 1. Rev. Dr. Holcombe, senior prebend of Canterbury.

2. Hon. Miss Turner, daughter of lord Winterton.

4. Right Hon. lord viscount Irwin, of Scotland, succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Ingram, his brother, now viscount Irwin.

Godhard Hagen, sen. Esq; an eminent merchant.

Mr. John Shuckburgh, an eminent book-seller.

Captain Alexander Gray, brother of lord Gray.

7. Samuel Hilton, Esq; late high sheriff of Lancashire, accidentally drowned.

Sir Henry Bellenden, Knt. gentleman-usher of the black-rod.

8. Patrick M'Ewan, of Fordie, in Perthshire, aged 109.

9. Mrs. Elizabeth Barrow, sister of Charles Barrow, Esq; member for Gloucester.

Rev. William Law, M. A. well known for his pious writings.

10. William Stevens, of Poplar, Esq; formerly an eminent druggist.

John Osborne, Esq; late lord provost of Edinburgh.

13. Thomas Wallis, of Sun-Hill, Esq; Hon. Capt. Bateman, equeyry to the prince of Amalia.

14. Rev. Mr. Thomas Bayes, a dissenting minister.

15. Rev. Mr. Cawthorne, master of the free grammar-school, at Tunbridge.

The most noble Archibald Campbell, duke of Argyle, &c. aged 79; dying without issue, the titles of earl of Argyle, &c. and a large estate, devolve on lieutenant-general John Campbell. See *Argyle, Ita*, in our GENERAL INDEX.

William Oldys, Esq; norroy king of arms.

17. Right Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, lord bishop of Winchester, &c.

Henry Champion, of Lewes, in Sussex, Esq;

18. Henry Bosville, of Bradbourn, in Kent, Esq;

19. Gwyn Goldstone, Esq;

Lady Eyles, relict of Sir John Eyles, lord mayor in 1727.

John Ansell, of Great Missenden Abbey, in Bucks, Esq;

20. Abel Johnson, of the victualling-office, Esq;

21. Mrs. Harvey, mother of William Harvey, Esq; member for Essex.

22. Joseph Stepney, Esq; chief clerk in lord Bute's office.

Lately. Lady Abney, relict of judge Abney.

John Aldwin, of Broughton, in Hampshire, Esq;

John Macie, Esq; high sheriff of Somersetshire, in 1753.

John Wale, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Essex.

Mr. Henry Hankey, son of Sir Joseph Hankey.

Rev. Mr. Griffith Jones, rector of Llan-dwrwr, in Carmarthenshire, aged 77, projector of the Welch circulating charity schools.

Rev. Dr. Edward Cobden, archdeacon of London.

Morris Dacran, Esq; an eminent merchant.

Thomas Medlycott, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire.

Benjamin Graydon, Esq; mayor of Rochester.

John Thornton, Esq; an eminent merchant, at Hamburgh.

Job Charlton, of the Park, in Shropshire, Esq;

Sir Edward Goodyere, Bart.

Richard Oakley, of Oakley, in Shropshire, Esq;

Henry Harris, Esq; a commissioner of wine licences, upon the old establishment.

Patrick Boyle, Esq; a senator of the college of justice, in North-Britain.

Rev. Dr. Grace, senior fellow of Trinity-College, Dublin.

Edmund Abbott, of Winterborne, near Salisbury, Esq;

Mrs. Gillam, of Aldersgate-street, aged 113.

Mrs. Hooper, of Exeter, aged 105.

Mrs. Jane Atkins, of York, aged 100.

Isaac Duvernoy, of Clithero, in Lancashire, aged 108.

James Benerteau, of Lucon, in France, aged 104.

One Klauk, a peasant, of Trappendorff, in Upper Silesia, aged 104.

[The Remainder of the Lists, Catalogue of Books, Bill of Mortality, &c. &c. &c. which are omitted for want of Room, will be inserted in our next.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

IN our last, we left Marshal Broglie reinforced by all the Detachments expected from the Lower Rhine, and moving forward towards the army of the allies; soon after which we had the following account from his head quarters, dated March 22.

"Yesterday, at half an hour after three in the afternoon, the marshal caused the troops under the hereditary prince, to be attacked near the village of Stangerode, in the neighbourhood of Grunberg. Baron Closen, major general, began the attack with the dragoons, the first shock of which broke the enemy's foot, consisting of nine regiments of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers. We made 2000 prisoners, and took 18 pair of colours, one standard, and 12 or 13 pieces of cannon. The enemy had very few killed or wounded, because our dragoons most generously gave them quarter. M. de Rhede, one of the enemy's major generals, is among the slain. This victory hath not cost us above 100 men killed and wounded. The brave Baron Closen is slightly wounded in the arm with a musket shot. Two captains of dragoons, and a captain of St. Victor's volunteers, are killed. We cannot too much commend the ardour and bravery which was shewn on this occasion by our dragoons."

Of this affair we had an account by an article in our Gazette, but it gave no particulars, only that the hereditary prince's detachment was attacked on the 21st ult. in their retreat from Heimbach, just as they were entering a defile near Grunberg; that the French had repulsed some squadrons of Hanoverian Cavalry who came to the assistance of their foot, and taken several prisoners of the Brunswick troops, with some colours and cannon; and that general Rhede was wounded and taken, or killed. And the gazette of the 17th inst. tells us, from Hanover, April 3, That the Brunswick guards, the regiment of Rhede, and the battalions of Imhoff, who were made prisoners at Grunberg had been exchanged, and had joined the army.

After this unfortunate affair the allied army retreated as the French advanced; the siege of Ziegenhayn was raised, as the French say, with considerable loss to the allies who were the besiegers, all the places which the allies had lately taken possession of, were deserted by them; and at last, on the 27th ult. their detachment which had been so long carrying on the siege of Cassel, was obliged to give up that undertaking,

undertaking, and join the army, which, soon after retired behind the Dymel, and prince Ferdinand has taken up his head quarters at Newhaus, near Paderborn; so that the French are again in possession of the whole Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, and of the town of Munden and city of Gottingen in Hanover, by which they have free entry into that electorate; and therefore prince Ferdinand has established the general hospital of the allied army at Bremen; but from most places abroad we hear, that there is presently to be a congress for treating of a general peace among the Belligerent powers. If this congress should, as usual, be attended with a cessation of arms, and end without any effect, it will be unfortunate for the king of Prussia, as well as Hanover.

Berlin, April 7. The court hath published the following account of an action on the 2d instant, near Saalfeld, between a body of forces under the major generals Schenckendorff and Syburg, and a body of Austrians, and of the troops of the empire.

On the first of April, major general Schenckendorff, marched with his troops from Gera, where he had had his winter quarters, and the same day advanced towards Neustadt on the Orla. Being joined there by the corps under major general Sybourg, he proceeded on the 2d, straight to Saalfeld, where his vanguard, composed of some squadrons of Ziethen's hussars, commanded by major Hundt, attacked, on the heights behind the village of Gornsdorff, the Austrians and troops of the empire under major general Kleist. Our people were saluted by a brisk discharge of cannon: Nevertheless the brave major Hundt did not relinquish his design: He climbed up the heights with two of his squadrons, and whilst the three others filed off through Saalfeld, he fell so briskly, sword in hand, on the enemy's right flank, that he broke their infantry, made great slaughter, and took four pieces of cannon, twelve pounders, with two pair of colours. Twenty officers, and 100 private men, were on this occasion made prisoners.

On the other hand, major Prittwitz, who led the van of major general Sybourg's brigade, and who had marched by Rudolstadt, attacked two of the enemy's battalions in the village of Schwartz, who made vain efforts to defend that important post. The battalion of Lofow's grenadiers, and Luderitz's independent battalion, carrying their field artillery to the heights beyond the village, pointed them so well, that on the fifth discharge, the enemy abandoned that important post; which major Prittwitz perceiving, he crossed the rivulet of Schwartz with his hussars, pursued the enemy, took three colours, the same number of cannon, and made the whole battalion prisoners.

This affair, the honour of which chiefly belongs to Ziethen's hussars, cost the enemy seven pieces of cannon, six colours, five covered waggons with powder, and several baggage waggons, among which were those of major general Kleist. We also took 32 officers, of

which number was one colonel, two majors, and eight captains, and 1100 private men.

Nothing of any importance has yet happened in Saxony or Silesia; and in the eastern Pomerania, a suspension of arms was, on the 24th ult. concluded, between the Russians and Prussians, to continue till the 12th of May; and after that day not to renew hostilities, without giving eight days notice.

On Easter Tuesday, the elector palatine declared to his court, that the electress, after being married 19 years, and then 40 years of age, entered that day into the 6th month of her pregnancy.

Hague, April 3. In the last assembly of the states of Holland, and West-Friseland, a motion was made to augment the navy of the republick with twelve additional ships of the line. This was opposed by several provinces; but the extraordinary proceedings of the English in India, and the design they have manifestly formed of cutting off the trade of the Dutch to Bengal, occasioned a resolution to be taken in form in the present assembly, to fit out the twelve ships in question, with the utmost diligence, to be employed in cruizing in the Mediterranean.

April 6th, count Konigsegg, great dean of the chapter of Cologne, was unanimously chosen elector of Cologne.

A CATALOGUE of the paintings, sculptures, &c. now exhibiting in the Society, of Arts, &c. Great Room in the Strand.

PAINTINGS.

No.

- 1 A Three-quarter portrait of a gentleman, by Wm. Pars, aged 17
- 2 Two children playing with cards, G. Matthias
- 3 A half length portrait of Mr. Leveridge Vander Mij
- 4 An allegorical picture, Mr. Manini
- 5 A view of Mason's Hill in Kent, W. Tomkins
- 6 A boy's head in crayons, Wm. Phethers
- 7 A piece of dead game
- 8 A conversation by Vander Mij
- 9 A portrait of a gentleman educating his daughter, R. Pine
- 10 A sailor splicing a rope, G. Matthias
- * 11 An historical landscape, representing the retirement of Timoleon, A. Cozens
- 12 A bunch of grapes, A. Dey's
- 13 A kitchen, H. C. Schaak
- 14 A portrait in crayons of a lady, D. Dod
- 15 An historical picture of K. Edgar, Elfrida and Athelwold, Chev. Casali
- 16 A piece of fruit, W. Smith, of Chichester
- 17 A whole length of a lady in the character of Clementina in Sir Charles Grandison, J. Highmore
- 18 A Madona, and a child, Chev. Casali
- 19 A piece of fruit, W. Smith of Chichester
- * 20 An historical picture of Edward the Martyr, Chev. Casali

- 21 A landscape, J. Smith of Chichester
- 22 Cleopatra, Chev. Cafali
- 23 A country family picking their own hops, G. Smith of Chichester
- 24 A small holy family on copper, H. C. Schaak
- 25 A three-quarter, portrait of a lady, G. Matthias
- 26 A landscape, J. Collet
- 27 A sibyl, Chev. Cafali
- 28 A landscape, with a cart horse, Ant. Devis
- 29 A mother and two children, R. Pine
- 30 May-day, Mr Pyle
- 31 A small whole length of a gentleman, H. C. Schaak
- 32 A sea piece, D Serres
- 33 A snow piece, G. Smith of Chichester
- 34 A view in Glamorganshire, A. Devis
- 35 Susannah and the two elders, Chev. Cafali
- 36 A landscape, J. Smith of Chichester
- 37 A family, Ant. Devis
- 38 A woman teaching a child the alphabet, in crayons, Miss Reed
- 39 Sophonisba going to take poison sent her by her husband Massinissa, Chev. Cafali
- 40 A family, Ant. Devis
- 41 A lady in crayons, Miss Reed
- 42 Lot and his two daughters, Chev. Cafali
- 43 A landscape, G. Smith of Chichester
- 44 A view of Glamorganshire, A. Devis
- 45 A landscape on copper representing the morning, W. Tomkins
- 46 A sea-piece, D. Serres
- 47 A flower piece, T. Keyse
- 48 A Madona weeping, Chev. Cafali
- 49 Portrait of a lady, in crayons, Miss Reed
- 50 A landscape, G. Smith of Chichester
- 51 A landscape, representing the evening, Mr. Paine
- 52 A man lighting his pipe, F. Vander Mijne
- 53 A lady at work by candle-light, in crayons, and an enamel of the same on the top of the frame, Mr. Manini
- 54 A lady at work, in crayons, Miss Reed
- 55 A white frost, G. Smith of Chichester
- 56 Lucretia relating Tarquin's violence, Chev. Cafali
- 57 A bunch of grapes, J. C.
- 58 A landscape of spring, G. Smith of Chichester
- 59 Our Saviour in the garden, Chev. Cafali
- 60 A flower piece, Miss Anning
- 61 Shepherds and cattle, Chev. Cafali
- 62 A small whole length of a gentleman, H. C. Schaak
- 63 A landscape, J. Smith of Chichester
- 64 A lady, whole length, J. Highmore
- 65 A small whole length of a lady, Mr. Pyle
- 66 A landscape, J. Smith of Chichester
- 67 A small whole length of a gentleman, Mr. Pyle
- 68 A small whole length of a lady, J. Vander Mijne
- 69 A portrait of a young gentleman reading, R. Pine

- 70 A landscape, J. Smith of Chichester
 - 71 A gentleman's head, in crayons, D. Dodd
 - 72 A storm and shipwreck, J. Leigh
 - 73 A landscape, Mr. Paine
 - 74 A sea piece, F. Swaine
 - 75 A rose bud, W. Smith of Chichester
 - 76 A sea piece, F. Swaine
 - 77 A gentleman's head in crayons, D. Dodd
 - 78 The president and stewards of the Middlesex hospital laying the foundation stone of the building, R. Pine
 - 79 A fruit piece, T. Keyse
 - 80 An old woman and a boy with fruit, J. Vander Mijne
 - 81 A view of Warwick castle
 - 82 A portrait of a gentleman in crayons, Wm. Phethers
 - 83 A three-quarter portrait of a gentleman, H. C. Schaak
 - 84 A sea port, Mr. Leigh
 - 85 The Ocean man of war on fire, De Serres
 - 86 A lady at confession, Mr. Vander Mijne
 - 87 A three-quarter portrait of a gentleman, R. Cofway, aged 19
 - 88 Portrait of a lady at half length, T. Kettle
- SCULPTURES and MODELS.
- 89 A basso relievo, in Portland stone, of Regulus returned to Carthage, Mr. Nollkens
 - 90 Ditto of Regulus returning to Carthage, Mr. Atkins
 - 91 A basso relievo, modelled in clay, of the continence of Scipio, N. Smith
 - 92 A basso relievo, modelled in clay, of a vase with flowers, J. Scott
 - 93 Two ditto of animals
 - 94 A statue in clay of the dying gladiator, J. Welsh
 - 95 Ditto of a Bacchus and a young satyr, Mr. Nollkens
 - 96 Ditto, in white marble, of our Saviour, with the cross, Mr. Fisher
 - 97 Ditto, of Jupiter, Mr. Fisher
 - 98 Ditto, in clay, of the dancing faun, Mr. Bacon
 - 99 Two basso relievos, in clay, ———
 - 100 A model in wax of his present Majesty, J. Goffet
 - 101 His late Majesty cut in ivory, from the life, Mr. Zudowig
 - 102 A tripod, from an original design of Mr. Stuart's, Mr. Anderson
 - 103 A Gothic temple carved in box, L. Pantton
 - 104 A model in coloured wax of a gentleman, J. Smith
 - 105 A specimen of a stained marble table, R. Chambers
 - 106 Ditto of various figures stained in marble, R. Chambers
 - 107 A Corinthian capital, with sundry members of mouldings, T. Moore
- DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and NEEDLE-
WORK.
- 108 A design for a military tomb, drawn with chalk, W. Newton
 - 109 A

- 109 A drawing of flowers, J. Donalson
 110 Three landscapes from drawings by M. Bellers, engraved by Messrs. Chatelin, Ravenet, Grignon, and Mafon
 111 Two pieces of flowers in water colours, L. Bower.
 112 Four ditto of flowers and plants, Mr. King
 113 A portrait of James Thomson, the poet, from an original drawing, engraved by J. Bafire
 114 A view of Athens, in its present state, from a drawing of Mr. Stuart, engraved by J. Bafire
 115 A portrait of James Thomson, the poet, from a painting of Mr. Patoun, J. Bafire
 116 Twelve drawings of landscapes, in one frame, A. Cozens
 117 A drawing in chalk, of the story of queen Esther, Miss Hoare
 118 Four drawings of landscapes, in Indian ink, A. Cozens
 119 Two landscapes in crayons, W. Bellars
 120 A piece of flowers, in needle-work, M. Albert
 121 Two landscapes in Indian ink, J. Collet
 122 Two engravings from the basso-relievo on the lanthorn, of Demosthenes, at Athens, J. Bafire
 123 A head of Julia Pia, from an antique bust in the possession of Lyde Brown, Esq; J. Bafire
 124 A view from Salvator Rosa, R. Pranker
 125 A drawing of a gentleman's house and gardens, Mr. Donowell
 126 A perspective view of the Doric and Ionic building, from an original drawing, engraved by J. Bafire
 127 Boreas, the north wind, one of the figures on the Tower of the winds at Athens, J. Bafire
 128 Two drawings of landscapes in one frame, A. Cozens
 129 Two engraved landscapes, R. Pranker
 130 Two drawings of landscapes in one frame, A. Cozens
 131 A drawing of a view of a gentleman's house and garden, Mr. Donowell
 132 Six views in water colours in one frame, W. Bellers
 133 One ditto, W. Bellers
 134 A piece of flowers in needle work, Mrs. Lonjew
 135 A drawing from Vandike, Miss M. Martin
 136 A drawing from a statue of a Flora, Miss M. Martin
 137 A landscape and figures, in water-colours, L. Bower
 138 A flower-piece in water-colours, and a landscape, Mr. S. Buck and Mr. Marco
 139 Three landscapes from drawings by Mr. Bellers, engraved by Messieurs Chatelin, Miller and Canot
 140 Our Saviour on the cross, from Rembrandt, by Mr. Bickham

MINIATURES.

- 141 A gentleman's portrait in water-colours, R. Cosway
 142 A holy family, in water-colours, Mr. Millington
 143 A gentleman's portrait in a ring, R. Cosway
 144 Ditto for a ring, Mr. Millington
 145 A lady, in water-colours, W. Parrs
 146 Two portraits modelled in wax, Mr. Diemar
 147 One ditto, L. Pingo
 148 A model in wax, Mr. Diemar
 149 A landscape, in water-colours, ditto
 150 Four heads, in water-colours, R. Cosway
 151 A portrait of Mr. Chambers, in water-colours, Mr. Millington
 152 A portrait in black-lead, from a painting, Mr. Cooper
 153 The face and reverse of a medal of his Majesty, when Prince of Wales, L. Pingo
 154 A large window of stained glass and two smaller specimens, W. Peckitt of York
 155 A book as a specimen of a work now in hand, being a collection of fruits and plants engraved and coloured by Mr. J. Miller

*Note, Those pictures mark'd thus * were candidates for the premiums, given for historical and landscape paintings; all the others are best for the public exhibition only.*

From the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

TRUTH at COURT.

By a Reverend Dean.

NOW lie upon't! quoth FLATTERY,
 These are bad times indeed for me,
 Spurn'd by the man, and in the place
 Where least I thought to meet disgrace:
 And yet I said the finest things,
 "Thou young, but righteous, best of kings,
 Thou, who—" Abrupt he turn'd away,
 And with an air, as who should say
 "Go shew that gentleman the door,
 And never let me see him more."
 Shock'd I withdrew—when, to enhance
 My shame, I straightway saw advance,
 And take my very place, forsooth,
 That strange old-fashion'd fellow, TRUTH.
 O! how it griev'd my heart to see
 The difference made 'twixt him and me!
 I of each sanguine hope bereav'd,
 He with a gracious smile receiv'd:
 And yet—(or greatly I mistake)
 The monarch blush'd whene'er HE spake;
 For he, though in a plainer way,
 Said ev'ry thing I meant to say.

In some Copies of our last Magazine, p. 120, col. 2, line 12, for occupied it, read accepted it. In the note, p. [120] col. 2, line 5 from the bottom, for 50.1, read 300.1 a year &c.